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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

Vol. XXXIX WINNIPEG, MAN. AUGUST 31, 1904. LONDON, ONT. No. 623

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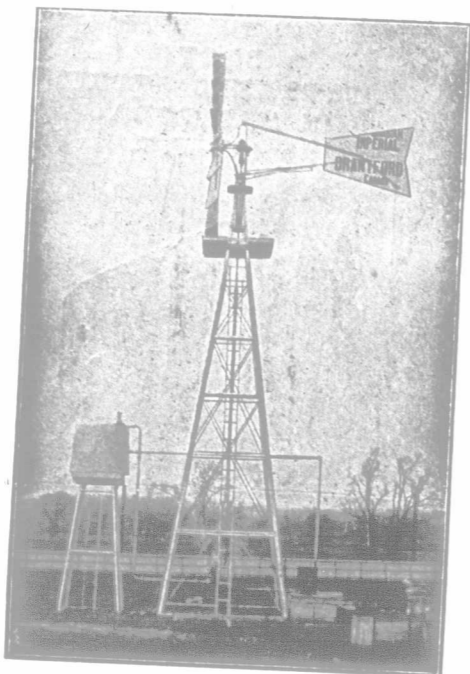
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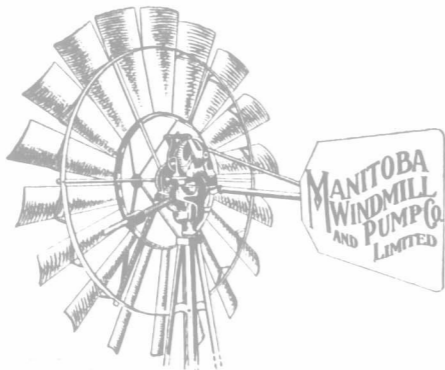
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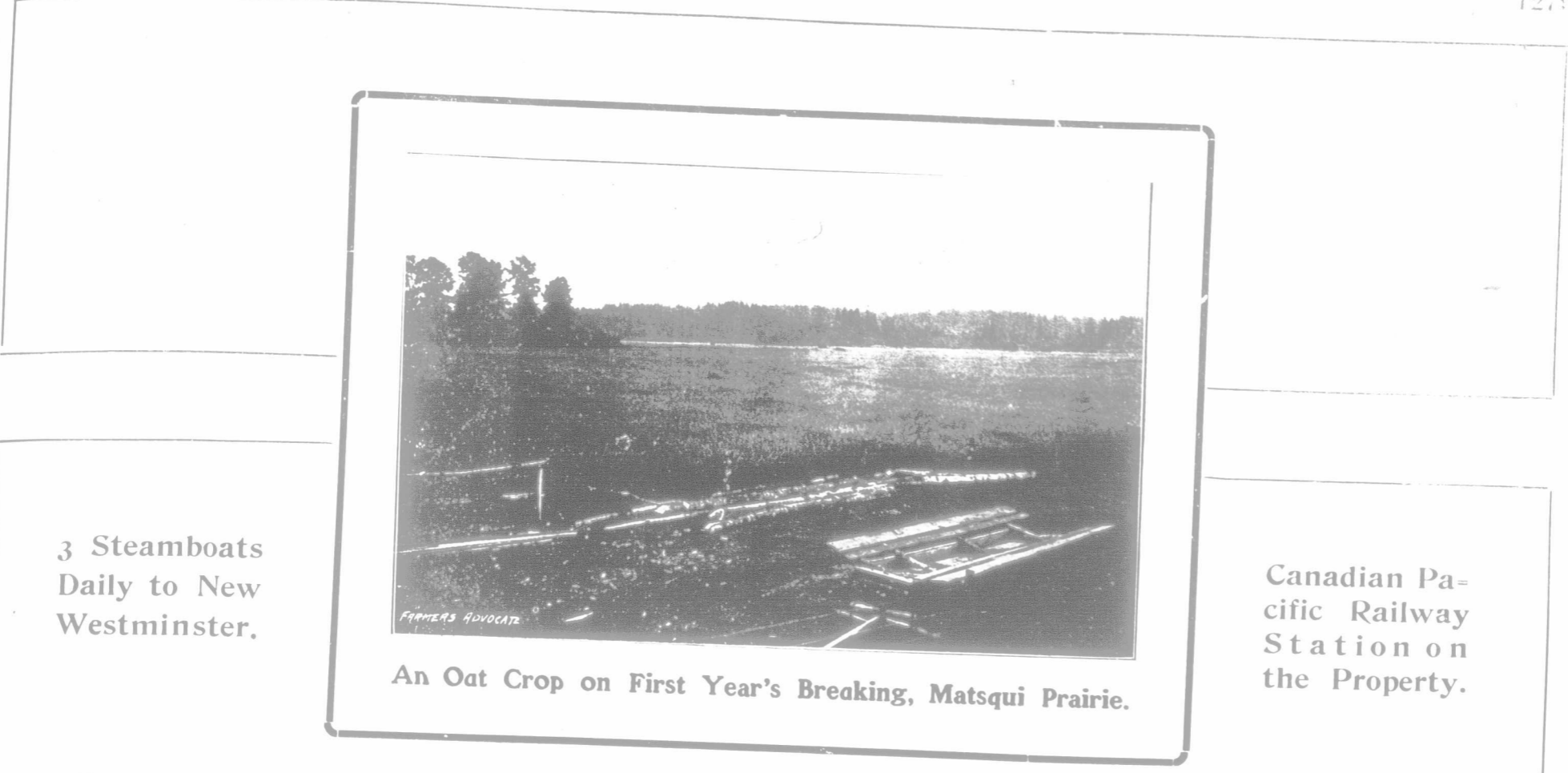
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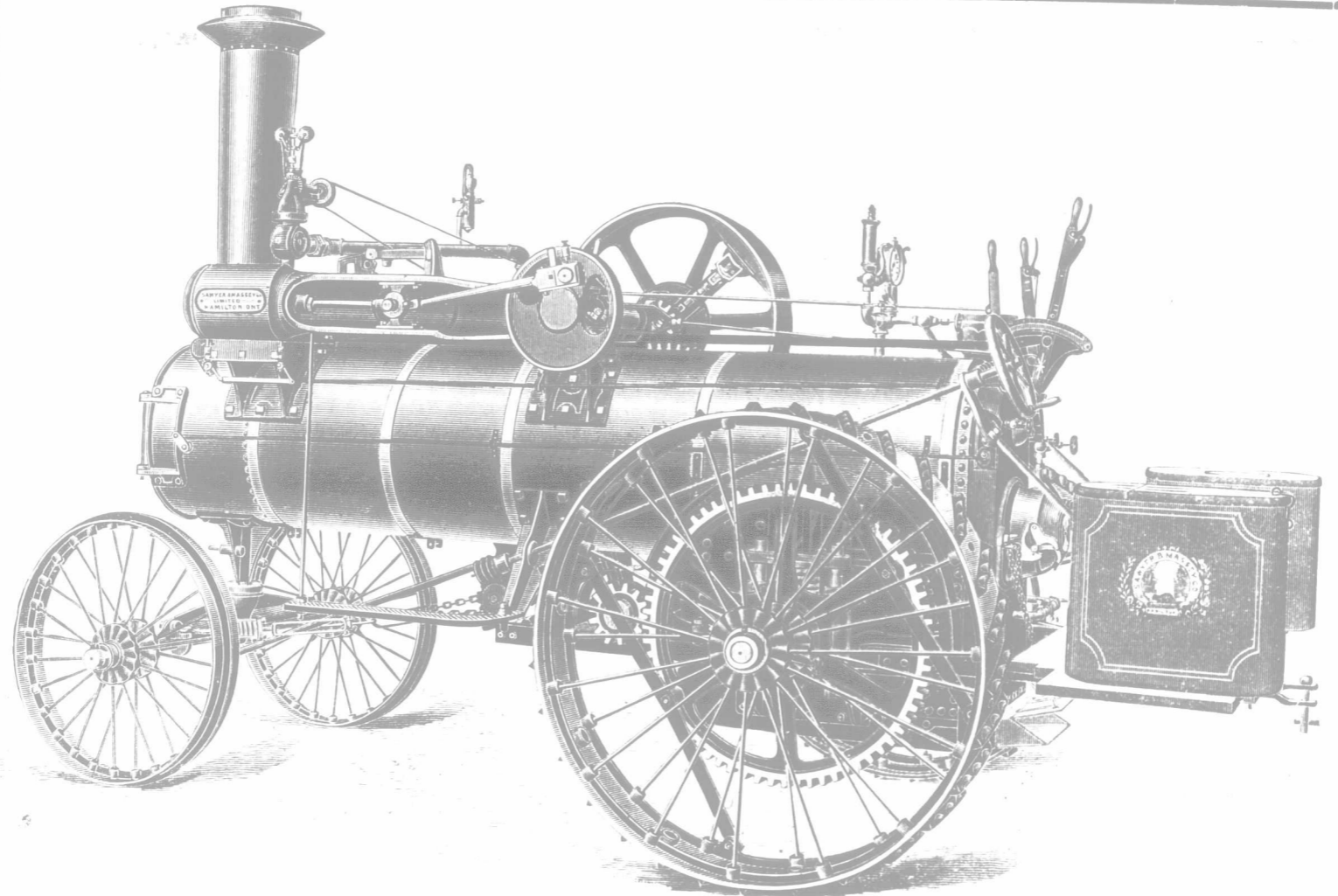
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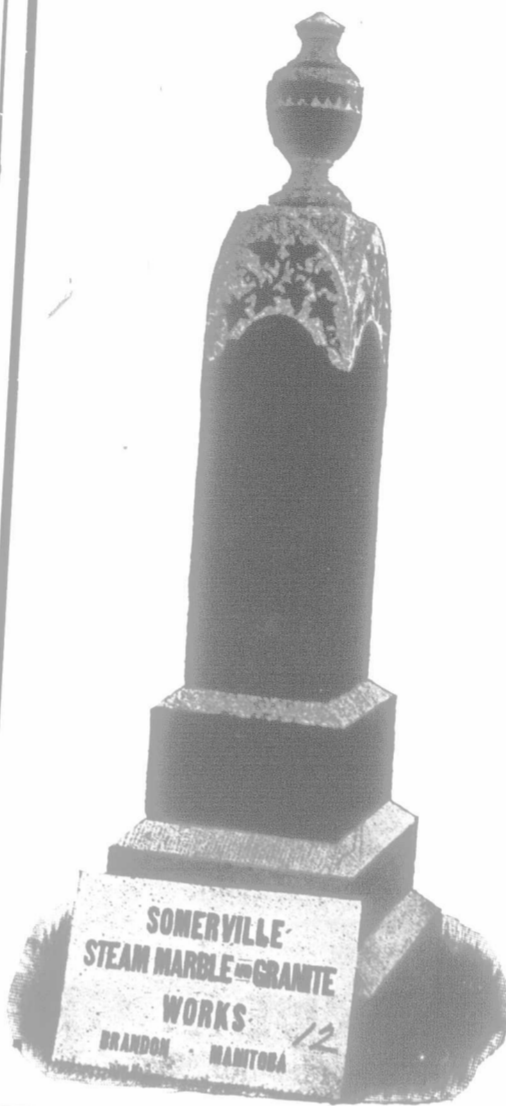
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AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY,

HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE.*

VOL. XXXIX.

WINNIPEG, MAN., AND LONDON, ONT., AUGUST 31, 1904.

No. 623

Editorial.

Advantages of Stock-yard Sales.

The ranching portion of the West is a stock-raising country, and its progress can largely be measured by any improvement which simplifies the selling, or increases the average value, of live stock.

How to "profitably" raise and handle live stock on the range or farm is all-important to the man whose money or time is vested there, and that word "profitably" includes the most advantageous way of making sales. To the man who has hundreds of animals ready for disposal at the same time, animals suitable for like purposes, whether that be beef, mutton, light or heavy harness, this question of stock-yard sales will be of no individual interest, for his output is sufficient to command a visit from the best buyers. The question, however, assumes a different aspect when the small or mixed producers are considered, and as they constitute the majority of breeders, any effort to improve conditions for them is worthy of loyal support. It should also be remembered that when a good sale system is inaugurated that animals can be disposed of when they show to the best of advantage, and not held over indefinitely until buyers come.

Early in the spring of the present year a number of enterprising men started regular stock-yard sales in the metropolis of Alberta after the manner of those conducted in the leading live-stock centers of the United States, only on a smaller scale. This company began holding fortnightly sales, but regular weekly ones are now the order. At a later date, stockmen in other parts of the Territories, realizing the importance and advantage of these sales, decided to organize and do likewise. Without doubt, the purpose is well worthy all possible support, and whoever facilitates transactions between producer and purchaser confers a benefit upon the neighborhood.

Most things have small beginnings, and frequently the most advantageous movements for commercial advancement and general prosperity are not noted by outstanding prominence at their initial hour. That every sale conducted by these organizations should prove highly successful is not to be expected. However, the general trend should be upward, and such we have good reason to believe is the present experience of at least the one in the leading foothill city.

It takes time to inspire confidence both in buyer and seller. The latter has no wish to sacrifice his goods, and the former has no desire to lose valuable time, besides the cash outlay which a trip in vain would impose upon him. However, these sales are steadily increasing in popularity, and permanent progress is being made.

It is true that the machinery has not been ideal from the start, such could not be expected; nevertheless, those in charge show willingness and ability to apply helpful measures, and are ever on the outlook for weak spots, with the view of improving them. Without the confidence and hearty co-operation of both producer and consumer these markets can never become the success which they merit, and as the present successful bull sale at Calgary grew quickly, largely through the grand opening which a rapidly-filling stock country presented, combined with the trust which both producers and purchasers put in it, so will these sales, which are important, become of marked benefit only in proportion as they are wisely governed and appreciated by the public, who, in reality, will ultimately reap the greatest benefit.

Judging Dairy Cattle.

While the only absolutely reliable tests of a cow's capabilities as a producer of milk and butter are the scales and churn for a term of ten months or a year, there are certain general characteristics of form and other features, such as femininity of appearance, quality of skin and hair, and size and shape of the udder, which, taken together, serve as tolerably safe indications in selecting a cow for dairy work. There are exceptions to all rules, and a cow is occasionally found which, while measuring well up to the standard of excellence in appearance, proves disappointing in her work in the dairy; while, on the other hand, some cows failing to conform to the approved type in their outward make-up do surprisingly good work in milk and butter production. Since, therefore, there is no infallible rule apart from a prolonged milking test, judging by inspection can only be done on the basis of the indications above mentioned, the placing of the cows in the show-ring being determined by the standard of type for the breed, and the judge, who is expected to set the standard of type for the breed, being guided by his ideal, will favor the cow combining in the greatest degree approved conformation with the tokens of usefulness in dairy production. Speaking generally, a cow to fill this bill should have a decidedly feminine appearance, a fine, slim, moderately-long neck, a bright, prominent eye, a broad forehead, slightly dishd face, broad muzzle, with large, spreading nostrils, strong lips, narrow withers, smoothly-fitting shoulders, a wide chest, with good thickness through the heart, a broad loin and strong back, ribs sprung well outward and downward from the spine, with good length and depth, long, level quarters, thin thighs and well-arched flank, fine bone, and, withal, a well-balanced udder of fair size, nearly level on the sole, running well forward on the belly and well out and up behind, not too fleshy, and with moderately large and long teats, placed well apart. The handling quality of the skin, which should be soft, pliable and not too thick or too thin, and the hair fine and furry, are indications of a good feeder, good digestion, and a quiet disposition, all of which are essential to the best dairy work. Fancy points, such as a fashionable color of hair or a rich yellow skin, are minor considerations, which should have little weight in judging as long as the color belongs to the breed. A yellow skin, as a matter of choice, is preferable to a white or bluish tint, but there is no evidence that it indicates the production of richer milk, and even yellow milk does not always show an excess of fat when tested in comparison with milk of a less pronounced color. The color of the skin, moreover, is a variable feature, changing with the feeding and condition of the animal. Even the size and prominence of the milk veins, to which so much importance is attached by some professional judges, is not an unvarying index of phenomenal milking capacity. There is no way of proving that many small and active veins are less potential in furnishing the udder with its product of milk than are fewer, more prominent and flabby ones, and as a matter of fact, some superior milkers have neither exceptionally large udders nor milk veins. The period of lactation, of course, has a great deal to do with the appearance of the udder, a fresh cow having a decided advantage in that regard over one that has been milking several months, and the judge may make allowance for this difference, where other things are more than equal, but it is difficult to make allowance for a dry cow, in comparison with one that is fresh. Dairy bulls are much

more difficult to judge than are bulls of the beef breed, as in the latter symmetry of form and thickness of flesh are principal factors in determining superiority, and these are features that would disqualify a bull of the dairy breeds, to which the standard for dairy cows applies generally, with the exception of the points allowed for udder development. Breed character and the evidences of forceful masculinity should be looked for in the bull. A strong, but not coarse, head and horn, a muscular neck, a broad chest and deep fore ribs, together with an active and spirited temperament, are signs of a robust constitution and a vigorous organization, qualities that are essential to a pre-potent sire.

Do Not be in a Hurry to Burn the Straw.

Last winter was, we are frequently told, a hard one, on account of the scarcity of feed, a state of things that can be prevented by carefully husbanding our fodder resources.

Straw is the great winter food for the majority of the live stock on the prairie, and although of itself a meagre diet and not the sole one we would recommend, yet it is better than none at all during the winter days and nights. The empty barn or farmyard destitute of straw during the last days of winter is not a pleasant prospect for either stock or owner to face, and the next few weeks will be the last opportunity to provide for a winter of plenty, and, at least, maintenance rations for the stock. There is only one excuse for burning straw on the average Manitoba farm, and that is to get rid of vermin or fungi such as cause rust. Straw, if in the way, can be burned next spring, and, although it may not burn as readily then as right after being threshed, it is more humanitarian and sensible to give your stock the benefit of the doubt and provide plenty of fodder and bedding for them. We do not believe in straw-burning as part of farm practice at all, but we are aware of acres where few stock are kept, and the straw cannot be consumed except by fire. The blower or wind stacker will put the straw into big piles, and by trimming the edges up to eight feet from the ground, snow will not drift on and bury the piles out of sight. Digging feed out from under snow on a cold day in winter time is not conducive to plentiful rations for cattle. They are apt to get only just what they can exist upon. Semi-starvation of live stock is a very expensive process for any man's stock to undergo. Therefore, take our advice, and keep the match away from the straw-pile.

The Separator and Foul-weed Distribution.

One of the depressing things to the lover of agriculture is the variegated appearance of the grain fields, due to weeds, which is evidence, among other things, that the gospel of the fanning mill needs more fervent preaching. Dirty farms are more common than clean ones, one cause being the use of unclean seed. Wild oats are plentiful, and when the separator starts to work many will be rattled out upon the ground, along with other forms of seed dirt. The separator, however, has many a corner in which a fair quantity of seed can lie until rattled out upon the next farm moved to. If you have a clean farm, or are trying to rid your farm of weeds, watch the separator, especially if from a neighbor's weed-infested farm. Many methods have been devised. One is to have the separator well swept off, or run empty before coming on the

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AND HOME MAGAZINE.**

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When made otherwise we will not be responsible.

7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your
subscription is paid.

8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

9. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one
side of the paper only.

10. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change
of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
A couple of weeks necessarily elapse before the change can be
made, and before the first copy of The Farmer's Advocate will
reach any new subscriber. All subscriptions commence with the
date of the first copy received.

11. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic.
We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as
we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed
matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve the
Advocate, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not
generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved
Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions
sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have
appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on
receipt of postage.

12. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected
with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any
individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),
WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

farm, or even run empty for a short time when
brought on your farm. You cannot afford to
temporize with weeds, so prepare to fight the
plant out of place from now on.

Camera Competition.

Now that the holiday season is here, the
camera and kodak are greatly in evidence. Here-
tofore, competitions in amateur photography held
by the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine"
have proved so successful that we have decided to
announce another. Our range of subjects will be
wide, so that each may pursue the special line in
which he feels he has been successful.

- Our offer is:
- 1st Prize\$5.00
 - 2nd Prize 4.00
 - 3rd Prize 3.00
 - 4th Prize 2.00

for the best photographs of country homes, fields
of grain in the head, harvesting or threshing
scenes, grain elevators, home or garden groups,
interior views, fruits or flowers, choice bits of
scenery now at their best, children and animals.

RULES GUIDING COMPETITORS.

All photographs must not be less than 4 x 5,
mounted, and must be done by amateurs.

They must be clear and distinct.

They must reach the "Farmer's Advocate"
office, Winnipeg, Man., not later than October 1st,
1904.

The name of the competitor, with P. O. ad-
dress, must be marked on the back of each photo,
as well as the name and location of the photo-
graph itself.

Any competitor may send in more than one
photograph, but he can only obtain one prize.

All photographs winning prizes shall become
the property of the "Farmer's Advocate," for il-
lustration afterwards. We reserve the right to
purchase, at thirty-five cents each, any photo-
graphs not winning a prize.

No photograph from which any engraving has
been made previously is eligible for competition.

No photographs taken east of Port Arthur will
be considered when awarding the prizes.

A Very Undesirable Element.

With reference to the tough element brought
to the country through the encouragement of side-
shows at our exhibitions, the following clipping,
taken from the Brandon correspondence of a Win-
nipeg paper, and dated Brandon, August 13th, is
relevant:

"M. G. Keane, of Minneapolis, is in goal on
account of shooting at an Englishman, F. J.
Robinson, one of his assistants, at the fair yester-
day, over a dispute as to wages amounting to
\$23. He fired two shots, both of which went
wide, and then hit Robinson on the head with his
revolver. The police immediately appeared, and
took Keane into custody. Robinson's injuries are
not serious. Both were at the Dominion Fair."

This fully bears out the contention of the
"Farmer's Advocate," in a recent issue, when it
was stated that many of those connected with
the side-shows at the Dominion Exhibition this
year were little better than those who to-day fill
the penitentiaries of this country. Is it not rea-
sonable, therefore, to ask why characters of this
class should be allowed, much less encouraged, to
act as entertainers of the people?

Horses.

Feeding New Oats.

The evil effects of new oats, when fed in any
quantity, are well known to most horsemen. With
working horses they act as a laxative, inducing
the animal to sweat more freely, and on account
of their comparative indigestibility, the entire ani-
mal organization is apt to be upset, and a falling
off in flesh results.

It is not altogether because these things are
unknown that so many farmers each year are
waiting for the new crop to ripen. Insufficient
quantities are kept in store to last until complete
ripeness of the next crop takes place. Since the
interest on the money invested in sufficient oats
to last the average feeder three months is but a
small part of the value of old as compared with
new grain, it is surprising how few take advantage
of this factor of profitable feeding.

Oats, if threshed early and kept in bins, are
seldom fit for use until frosty weather has come.
When kept in stacks or in a barn for several
weeks before threshing, complete ripeness is
reached more quickly. Considering the impor-
tance, therefore, of having oats properly seasoned,
those who have not now a good lot in store
should see to it that one year hence better busi-
ness management will have the food supply of the
work-horse of a more desirable character.

Points in Horse Buying.

A horse is considered practically sound when
it possesses no disease, deformity or vice that
will interfere with its general or special
usefulness. Soundness is important, not only to
those who deal in horses, but to those who raise
and own them, because its soundness, together
with the general appearance of the animal, indi-
cates its relative commercial value.

A person who contemplates purchasing a horse,
if he is not thoroughly familiar with the subject,
will usually find it a matter of economy to
employ an expert to assist in the selection, or
he will purchase of some well known dealer whose
judgment and whose "word" are worthy of
dependence.

The ordinary individual is likely to pride him-
self upon his ability to judge horses and to de-
termine their soundness or unsoundness, and yet
there is probably no one experience in which
individuals are more likely to be deceived than in
this. Horse dealers of wide experience usually
make allowance in their judgment of a horse for
defects which cannot be determined by an ordi-
nary examination, but are likely to show them-
selves only after a thorough acquaintance with
the animal.

As a general thing, the purchaser sees a horse
at its best, as regards appearance, condition,
speed, and freedom from defects and vices, and
should take this into account in estimating the
value of the animal. In examining animals as to
their soundness, experienced judges do not allow
themselves to be misled or their attention to be
distracted from any part of the animal, either
by the owner or by bystanders.

An excellent judge of horses once said: "If
the owner or a bystander calls my attention to
a possible defect about the horse's head, I always
make it a point to give the opposite extremity a
most thorough examination."

It is a trick frequently resorted to by un-
scrupulous dealers to call a man's attention to a
part he knows to be sound in order to attract his
attention from an unsoundness in another part.
In considering statements made by horse dealers,
especial care should be given not only to the

statement but to the reasons why the statement
is made.

When possible, it is always a good plan to ex-
amine horses in the stable under their ordinary
conditions, then to take them out where the light
and other conditions are favorable, and go over
thoroughly every part of the horse until one is
satisfied of its freedom from unsoundness. After
thoroughly manipulating every part, the horse
should be tested in his paces for any defect in
locomotion or breathing, and afterward he should
be tested as to his ability to eat and drink
normally.

In examining horses for soundness it is gener-
ally assumed that the horse has every defect, de-
formity and vice that horseflesh is heir to, and the
presence or absence of these defects is demon-
strated by thorough examinations and tests.—
[From Prof. Mayo's "The Care of Animals."]

Stock.

Of Interest to Canadian Angus Breeders.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of August 10th, first column or page
1192, is a brief report of a meeting of Western (Can-
adian) Angus breeders at the call of the Live-stock
Commissioner during the Winnipeg Exposition recently
held, at which meeting there was a discussion regard-
ing the establishment of a Canadian herdbook for the
Aberdeen-Angus breed. The following matter is writ-
ten to correct some statements that appear to have
been made at the said meeting:

One of these statements was "That the American
Aberdeen-Angus Herdbook was under the control of a
CLOSE corporation." What was meant by a "close
corporation" may have been different from what is
ordinarily described by such a phrase. The American
Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association was organized in
November, 1883, and has been in operation now for
something over twenty years, having recorded about
75,000 animals. Membership is open to any resident
of North America of good character, who is a careful
and reliable breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and who
comes recommended either by other members or by city,
town or county officials. This seems to be only CLOSE
enough to guard the membership from those who might
not be creditable members of the association. There
are now some 900 members.

Another statement made was "That fellows south
of the boundary are looking for a market in Canada,
and that it was utter nonsense to let them unload in-
ferior-bred stuff upon an unsuspecting public, something
which has been done quite largely in the past." How
could the establishment in Canada of another associa-
tion with less stringent rules be any protection from
such fellows? It is to be presumed that the individual
intelligent enough to buy pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus cat-
tle, would ask for reasonable evidence that the same
had been recorded in a reliable record. Doubtless
there are grades of breeding among recorded animals,
but a reliable record publishes its rules governing en-
tries, and these, of course, must afford some idea of
the character of the cattle that are accepted for record.

Reference was made to the fact that the status of
some of the cattle enrolled at Toronto was such that
they were not recognized by the American Aberdeen-
Angus Herdbook. The rules of our association are
substantially the same as those of the Scotch Herd-
book, except that no off-colored or scurred male will
be accepted for entry.

Allusion was made to the fact that some of the
animals ineligible to our record were those that did
not trace to the first eight volumes of the Old Country
book. A rule was once in operation to that effect.
That rule was adopted by the American Aberdeen-Angus
Breeders' Association in 1886, at a time when a good
many plain-bred cattle were being entered in the Scotch
Herdbook, supposedly with a view of supplying the
American demand for pure-bred cattle of the Angus
breed. The said rule served its purpose, and last year
was abolished.

The principal difficulty with the Canadian Aberdeen-
Angus cattle that are ineligible to record in our Herd-
book, appears to come from the application of our rule
(Rule 2nd): "For every animal calved in America,
application for entry must be made within two years
of birth." The actuating principle that has always
predominated in the American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders'
Association in connection with the carrying on of a
record, has been to secure an entirely reliable record of
actual facts in connection with the breeding and owner-
ship of animals. One of the indispensable features of
such a record must be an early notation of all the
facts upon the record. When animals are accepted for
record after they have attained to four, five, six, eight
or ten years of age, there must very often be a large
amount of guessing and an improbability about the
data connected with breeding operations so long passed.
It is therefore of great importance that an early record
be made as to services, births and changes of owner-
ship, and only by insisting upon such an early record
can there be secured a reliable record.

Looking over the last Herdbook published by our
association, which book contained 12,000 entries, 48
Canadian breeders are represented, and 211 entries for
them made in that volume. This furnishes not a very
encouraging basis for the establishment of a Herdbook
for Canadian pure-bred Angus cattle, when it is con-

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sidered also that Canadian breeders have in the Amer-
ican record every right and privilege accorded to any
other locality. They have, in fact, just exactly the
same rights and privileges in every way as the State
of Iowa, which has 408 breeders and 3,077 animals
recorded in the volume referred to above. When it is
considered that buying and selling between the two
sections of the continent will very likely be continued,
the objections and disadvantages of two separate rec-
ords, having varying rules governing entries, will be
very clear to a commercial mind. May not the estab-
lishment of a record under these circumstances partake
somewhat of the same spirit that often leads to the
establishment of ten or twelve religious denominations
in a little village where perhaps one or two churches
might flourish and be much more advantageous for
the whole community? THOS. McFARLANE.

[Angus breeders in Canada should be interested in
the above from the Secretary of the A.-A. B. A. We
are entirely in accord with a rule requiring early nota-
tion upon the breed records. We do think, however,
that prestige will be given the breed in Canada by our
having a Canadian book under proper regulations, etc.
With all due respect to the A.-A. breeders in the U. S.
it is advisable that Canadians make a start for them-
selves. The future of this country is not bound up
with that of the U. S., and our people are old enough
to adopt the best practices and to hoe their own row.
—Ed.]

us Breeders.

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when they had to depend on private corporations
for storage facilities. He was told that all the
big dead-meat exporters of the United States had
their own cold-storage facilities."

On the question of trade generally, Ald. Dunn
observed that trade conditions were anything but
satisfactory, and on the boat by which he came
home were a large number of business men from
London and other cities, who were coming to Can-
ada or the States with a view to improving their
business prospects.

Farm.

Lacombe Fair.

The eleventh annual fair of the Lacombe Agricul-
tural Society was held at the thrifty town of the
above-mentioned name, known to most of our readers
as the pure-bred live stock center of Alberta, on August
11th and 12th, and proved a success. The second day
brought out exhibits in large numbers, and never in
the history of the society has such a display of cattle
graced the fair grounds.

Aberdeen-Angus made a strong showing, both in
numbers and quality. Had the Hereford men mani-
fested equal interest, the fair, from a live-stock point
of view, would have been complete. Lacombe district has
now two strong Hereford herds, besides several smaller
bunches. As it was, over 130 cattle combined in fill-
ing the various rings.

Horses, although not so numerous, made a strong
showing, especially the heavy draft and general-purpose
classes.

more agricultural type; T. Talbot bringing up the rear
with another worthy prizewinner.

In two-year-olds, C. R. Bruce won first and S. W.
Paisley second. T. Talbot had two very fine ones
entered in this section, and owing to some misunder-
standing they did not appear until after the awards
were made.

With yearlings and foals, T. Talbot led, closely fol-
lowed by P. Talbot. J. L. Storey showed the third
prize yearling.

The carriage and roadster class was small in num-
bers, but the quality was decidedly good. P. Talbot
had the prizewinning team, a clean-limbed, well-topped
pair of good movers.

J. H. Nichol showed two fine brood mares, also a
promising two-year-old, and a well-proportioned, clean-
limbed foal, and with them won one special, three
firsts and a second.

T. E. Convers had the only stallion which competed
in that class, a good specimen of Standard-bred.

P. H. Winters' imported Thoroughbred stallion,
Superior, won W. L. Elliott's special for best Thor-
oughbred stallion.

D. Skinner's entry won the special as best saddle
horse, and later carried Mrs. Skinner when she won the
MacCully special for best lady rider.

Bryce Wright, of De Winton, placed the distinguish-
ing badges in all horse classes.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns made the strongest showing of live stock
at the fair. Almost every ring was keenly contested.
From six to eight competed in each section, and very
few poor animals were on the grounds. P. Talbot &
Son's well-known show and breeding bull, "Royal Mc-
Gregor," led in the aged bull section, and later won
the male championship and C. Lehrman's special for

best Shorthorn bull
any age. He also
headed the first-prize
heerd. J. J. Douglas'
entry, a good, useful
bull, won the blue
ticket. Thos. Tal-
bot's herd won second
honors, and H. M.
Metcalf's third.

P. Talbot & Son
had an outstanding
winner in the two-
year-old heifer section.
With yearlings they
got first and third,
also a second and
third in the cow sec-
tion, which was a very
strong ring.

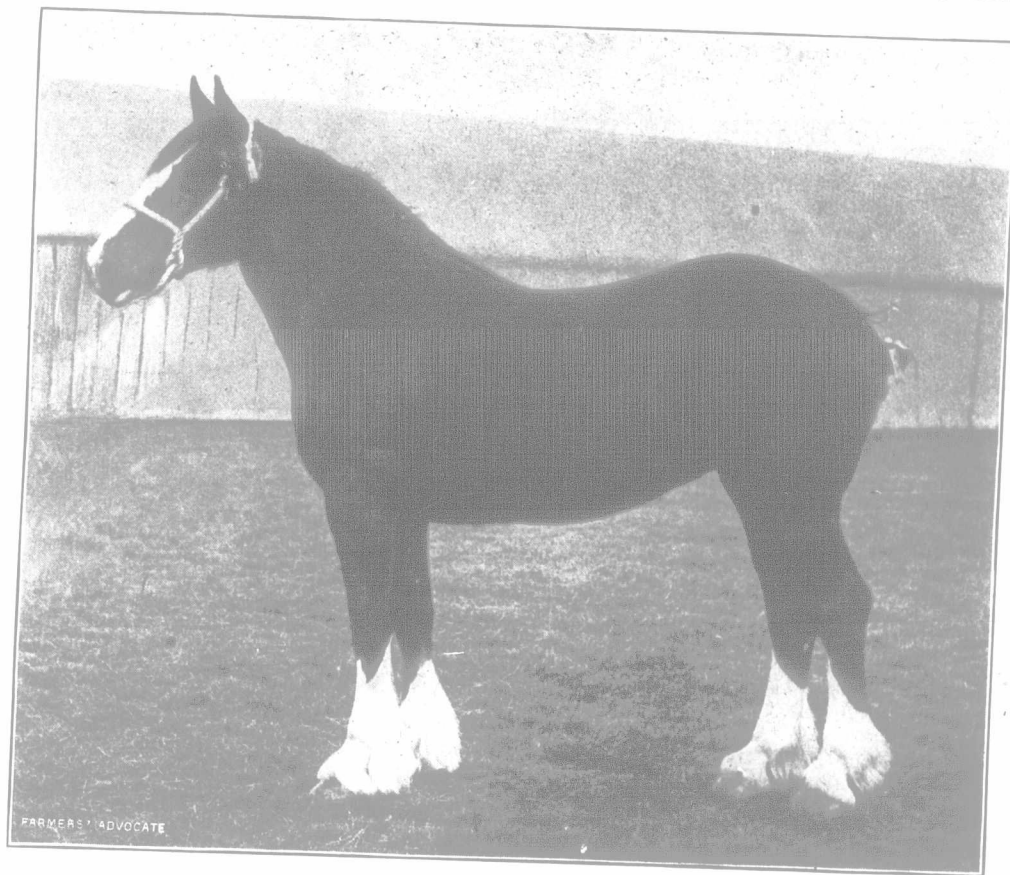
T. Talbot won the
red ticket in both cow
and calf rings, the lat-
ter winning H. M.
Trimble's special for
best Shorthorn heifer
calf. P. Talbot &
Son's entry in calf sec-
tion made a very close
second; C. T. Daykin
winning third, also the
blue badge in yearling
heifer section.

H. M. Metcalf had
the only yearling bull
on the grounds, a
straight-lined, useful
type of animal, quite
worthy the red
ticket, which he got.
The same ex-

hibitor won first on bull calf, with a very promising
broad-backed, straight-lined youngster. He also won
A. T. Inskip's special for best Alberta-bred Shorthorn
bull calf. T. Talbot got second, with a well-fitted,
much older calf, but not equal to the winner of first in
the conformation of his hind quarters. S. W. Paisley
followed very closely with a growthy young roan,
which promises to develop into a desirable sire. Met-
calf owned the second-prize two-year-old heifer, a
splendidly-topped animal, but not quite as deeply made
as her successful rival; F. A. Cull got third placing.

Talbot & Son won Burdick and Blair's special for
best lot of cattle, Shorthorn or Hereford, with their
excellent Shorthorn exhibit.

Aberdeen-Angus and Galloways.—There were no Gal-
loways on the grounds, but four Angus breeders com-
bined in making a splendid showing of "doddies." W.
P. Donald, a new breeder of the district, was the
strongest exhibitor. The three cows which he entered
were excellent specimens, well worthy to contest for
honors at our best fairs. There were six in this ring,
and not a poor one amongst them, yet the Donald
cows carried away all the prizes. They had size,
depth, width, smoothness and excellent breed character.
Two-year-old heifers also made a strong showing, the
Donald trio leading again. The first-prize yearling
bull, same placing with bull calf, and herd prize for
one male and four females, also D. C. Gourlay's special
for best herd of Galloway or A.-A. cattle was won by
this choice herd of W. P. Donald's. J. Capron made
a good showing, and easily ranked second in this
strong competition. He won first with heifer calf,
second with herd, and second and third with bull
calves, also the last placing with yearling bull. R.
Johnston and J. H. Fay were the other exhibitors.



Clydesdale Filly.

Three years old. Winner of first prize and female championship of the breed,
Royal Show, England, 1904. Property of Fenwick Wilson, Northumberland.

To Drive Away Flies.

The Kansas Agricultural College authorities
have tried the following preparation upon their
dairy herd, recommended by F. A. Marlatt: Fish
oil, two quarts; crude carbolic oil, one pint;
oil of pennyroyal, one ounce; oil of tar, ten
ounces; kerosene, one quart.

This preparation may be applied with a brush,
cloth or atomizer, and will cause the flies to
leave immediately. All of the ingredients, except
kerosene, can be procured at the drug store, and
will cost in the neighborhood of eighty-five cents
per gallon. With the College herd of thirteen
calves, they find that one gallon of this mixture
will make from forty to forty-five applications,
and a single application will keep the flies off from
two to three days. This will make the cost
about two cents per application, or about one-half
to one cent per day per head.

Big Prizes for Stock Judging.

At the International Live-stock Exposition, to
be held December next in Chicago, the agricultural
college students' and farmers' sons' judging con-
test will be much amplified. The Union Stock-
yards & Transit Company are offering two lea-
tiful trophies valued at \$500 each, to be given to
the teams of five students of the agricultural
colleges making the best records, one in judging
horses and another in judging cattle, sheep and
swine.

Messrs. Alexander, Ward & Conover, commis-
sion merchants, Chicago, are offering \$500 in
money prizes, to be divided among farmers' sons
making the best records in judging horses, cattle,
sheep and swine.

Mr. A. E. Cook, the successful feeder and farm-
er, of Iowa, is offering a magnificent bronze
trophy valued at \$1,500 for a students' corn-
judging contest, and the National Grain-dealers'
Association is to offer money prizes for students'
and farmers' sons' contest of the same character.

The Chilled Meat Trade.

Ald. Dunn, of Toronto, an authority on the
cattle trade, who has recently returned from Eng-
land, suggests that the Canadian Government
erect at Liverpool, Southampton, London and
Glasgow, cold storage establishments for the recep-
tion of cargoes of chilled meats from Canada.

"I have on former occasions predicted," said
the Alderman, "a great future for our cattle
trade, both in dressed meat and live cattle. On
each of my visits to England within the last ten
years I have found a great increase in the con-
sumption of chilled meats, imported from the
United States, South America and other coun-
tries. This fact is, no doubt, having a great ef-
fect upon our live cattle.

"The prejudice of eight or ten years ago
against chilled meat has almost entirely died
away, and chilled meat is quoted in England to-
day for ten to twelve cents per pound, or within
a fraction of the quotation for the live animal.
When the difference in the cost of transportation
of the living and the dead is taken into consid-
eration, it may easily be seen that with proper
facilities the chilled meat business is much the
safer, but it will require a strong company or-
ganized in this country to start a concern of
sufficient magnitude to compete with the Amer-
ican, who is well established in the British market.

"The Government," he said, "could not aid
in the development of the dead-meat industry
better than by erecting cold-storage depots at
several British centers. The cost of cold storage
in London, Liverpool, Southampton and Glasgow
was so very expensive that it practically debarred
people from going into the dead-meat business,

Swine were rather a poor exhibit, although ahead
of former years.

The poultry show was good, appearance, variety and
quality being superior to that of most fairs, but com-
petition, except in a few sections, was very limited.

That the district is well adapted for gardening and
mixed farming could be readily seen by the choice dis-
play of roots, vegetables, grains and grasses.

HORSES.

Only one stallion responded to the call for heavy
drafts, a well-bred Clyde, owned by R. M. Gibson, by
name Hercules. H. F. Flewelling won all the balance
of first prizes in this strong class and several seconds,
with his splendid exhibit of drafters.

The Lacombe Horse Stock Co., owners of the
Clydesdale stallion "Activity," offered three prizes for
the best foals sired by that horse. Flewelling's
first-prize draft foal won in that ring, and also won
J. B. Harrington's special for best foal sired by any
registered stallion. Flewelling's first-prize draft year-
ling won R. M. Gibson's special for best filly or geld-
ing one year old, sired by any registered stallion. Hy.
Smith's second-prize draft foal won R. M. Gibson's
special for best foal sired by Hercules. Activity's
progeny made a good showing as prizewinners. Other
winners in the heavy-draft class were Hy. Smith, P.
A. Switzer (who won second with a very fine team), O.
Palmer and R. Ritchie.

The team section made a strong ring. Thos. Talbot
winning first, and later A. M. Campbell's special for
best general-purpose team; P. Talbot got the blue
ticket, and F. B. Watson third place. The last-men-
tioned won first in the brood mare ring, closely fol-
lowed by S. W. Paisley's splendid mare of slightly

They won second on yearling bull and heifer calf, in order named.

Two very good Hereford heifers, belonging to F. H. Duckett, were the only representatives of that breed on the grounds.

Beef Grades and Fat Cattle.—This class made a very excellent exhibit, every section being well filled. S. W. Paisley won first for herd prize of four females, H. M. Metcalf following close. Metcalf won two firsts, five seconds and two thirds; Fay two firsts and two thirds; Paisley one first, second and third; F. A. Cull one first and third; F. B. Watson one first and second; J. J. Gregory one second and third, and J. B. Harrington, V.S., one first.

Ayrshires.—J. J. Gregory, with his useful Ayrshire herd, won all prizes awarded in this class, except first in bull-calf section, F. B. Watson capturing it. A. M. Campbell's special for best herd of dairy cattle was also won by Mr. Gregory's Ayrshires.

Dairy Grades.—There was a strong showing numerically in this class; however, quite a number of them, although very good animals, were scarcely in their class, as they leaned strongly towards beef type. The winners were, J. J. Gregory, H. M. Metcalf, F. B. Watson and J. R. Craig; the names being graded in accordance with the prizes they won.

W. F. Puffer offered two special prizes for the best pairs of broken cattle. A. H. Hunter won first, and H. H. MacCully second.

SWINE.

As previously mentioned, there was little competition. A. Swanson showed a few good Yorkshires, and with them won several prizes. H. M. Metcalf and F. H. Duckett won in order named with lard hogs; the first showed Poland-China grades and the latter Duroc-Jersey grades. A. W. Hunter showed a good grade brood sow and litter, and F. A. Cull a fine pair of spring pigs, and with them won the Merchants' Bank special.

SHEEP.

H. F. Flewelling had a few sheep at the fair, the only ones on the grounds.

M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, Calgary, had the placing of the awards in all cattle, sheep and swine classes.

Measuring Binder Twine.

The Dominion Twine Inspector, Mr. Joseph Haycock, has worked out a couple of schemes by which the farmer may be able to tell very closely himself the length per pound of a ball. The longer the cord, the finer it is. He has found by applying a rule, that 500 feet should run ten cords to the inch, outside measurement; 550 should run eleven, 600 twelve, and 650 thirteen. A, perhaps, simpler method is to take a ball for every fifty feet of length on tag, i. e., ten for 500 twine, eleven for 550, etc. Draw out fifty feet of each ball. The total drawn out should weigh one pound, while the sum total of that remaining in the balls should be one pound lighter. This plan strikes an average safer, because one ball might vary a little, but ten or so picked at random should not, and it does not injure the balls to any appreciable extent. A variation of five per cent. is allowed by law for lumpy twines, etc., but he does not look this season for even this small variation, as from personal inspection of Canadian factories he finds that the twine being turned out is particularly even and regular.

How to Fight Prairie Fires.

A writer in a southern exchange gives the following sensible method of fighting prairie fires: Should one of these awful destroyers get started, as many men as possible should get to the nearest fire-guard in its track, and, with barrels of water, and by back-firing, stop it there. To put out the side fires, there should be two gangs of men, one gang to each side fire, and beginning where the fire started, with two wagons with a stout wire stretched between them, the wire wound about with heavy blankets or quilts, continually soaked with water from barrels in two other wagons in attendance. Drag this heavy roll along the line of fire, and all men present not otherwise employed, should have pieces of blankets or old garments soaked with water, to beat out what fire the blankets on the wire do not extinguish.

Alameda Fair.

The initial attempt at holding a fair for the Alameda district on August 17th was quite successful. The exhibit of horses was quite large, and some good individuals were shown. The roots and vegetables were a revelation to visitors, and go to show the all-round capabilities of the district from the agriculturist's standpoint. Grains and grasses were also above the average. The directors worked hard to make the show a success, and are to be congratulated upon the start made. The local societies have certain work which the bigger fairs cannot attend to, and while a large number of small shows may be undesirable, the fittest are bound to survive.

Experiences in Seed Selection.

The Western Superintendent of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association, Mr. James Murray, was lately on an inspection tour through southern Manitoba. When speaking to the "Farmer's Advocate" about his trip, he said that he had been visiting the members of the Association in that district, and was also, when time permitted, calling on others who might be interested in the work. "Everywhere," says Mr. Murray, "the better class of farmers appreciate the value of good seed, and many are willing to do everything they can to help on the work of the Association, but among another class, again, there is a decided apathy with regard to quality in seeds. These would much sooner sow the cheapest seed they can find, provided it will grow at all. Driving along the roads, one has trouble to find any fields that are pure red Fife. Nearly every one is more or less mixed with other varieties, which not only detracts from its appearance, but also injures the quality. At Hartney, there are several good men in the work. One of them, Wm. Laughland, has been growing wheat for exhibition purposes for over twenty years, and has taken prizes, not only at all the local fairs and at Brandon and Winnipeg, but at London, Paris and Antwerp, in international competitions. During all this time he has taken particular care in the selection of his seed, and to-day, although his seed has not been changed for over ten years, his crops are as thrifty and vigorous as one could wish to see anywhere. About eight miles north of Cartwright, Lumb Bros. have been selecting



Corn Cobble.

seed wheat for four or five years, and this year have ten acres grown from selected seed. Even this seed is a trifle mixed with a bearded variety, which got in last year at threshing time. This year, however, they are getting a machine of their own, and will obviate all such difficulties in future. "When we came here first, about seven years ago," said Mrs. Lumb, "we knew very little about farming, and so were willing to take advice from the neighbors, and, at their recommendation, sold all our good wheat, and bought cheaper frozen stuff for seeding, although we did think it a strange proceeding. We had very fair results from this system, and followed it for several years, until we saw the report of a lecture by Prof. Robertson, in which he advised the sowing of the very best selected seed. We started selecting our seed at once, and have never regretted doing so. We would never think of going back to the old system, as the increase in our crop more than compensates for any trouble involved. Last year, the man who bought our grain said there was not a better sample of wheat went into Cartwright. We attribute this largely to our system of selecting our seed according to rational principles."

Such evidence as this should encourage those who doubt the value of the system of seed selection advocated by the Canadian Seed-growers' Association.

If any of the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" would like to take up this work, drop Mr. Murray a line at 48 Merchants' East, Winnipeg, and he will give you full particulars regarding the work of the Association, and may call if he is in your locality.

Strathcona Fair.

The first annual fair held under the auspices of the Strathcona Industrial Exhibition Association, took place at Strathcona on August 8th, 9th and 10th, and owing to wet weather proved only a partial success. The forenoon of the opening day was of a decidedly drizzly character, and the third day, which undoubtedly would have been a banner one, turned out so wet that no attempt was made to continue the fair. However, a very fine day was sandwiched in, and a good attendance responded, showing plainly that had the weather proved suitable the fair would have been a decided success.

Live stock made a good showing. Most sections of the horse classes were well filled, and the equine quality on the whole was good, especially the lighter breeds.

Herefords and Jerseys made particularly strong exhibits; in fact, the latter breed, both in numbers and quality, outrivalled any Western showing of the graceful "Island Breed" of butter producers which the writer has seen, barring Winnipeg. More than one strong contingent has been shipped westward from Dentona Park Farm, through the push of Strathcona's leading Jersey breeder, W. F. Cameron.

Strathcona is well known as a poultry center, and its present enviable reputation was in no sense lowered by the showing at the summer fair of 1904. E. A. Krapp placed the ribbons, and his duties were much more arduous than is common at Western fairs. A strong feature of this class was the creditable collection of chickens.

Quadruped and biped racing, coupled with football and other sports, added variety, and kept the many onlookers in good humor.

The vegetable portion of the exhibit cannot be overlooked, for in few portions of our fair Dominion could a more choice collection of vegetables be gotten together. Ripe tomatoes, something unusual so far north, were there side by side with onions, celery and cauliflowers, fit to compete at the great Dominion fair. Potatoes, beans, vegetable marrow, and, in fact, a full collection of garden truck of first-class quality, made this portion of the fair not only attractive, but also very educative.

Grains and grasses in the straw made a very strong showing; fall wheat, peas, flax, brome grass, timothy and red and alsike clovers were magnificently prominent. All the ordinary grains of last season's growth (sacked), including flax and buckwheat, were well represented.

A basket containing about forty well-formed crab apples, contributed by Walter Scott, of Rabbit Hill, near Strathcona, was a feature of the fair which attracted considerable attention; visitors from a distance were especially interested. It appears that there are several in the Strathcona and Edmonton district who are growing crab apples with a fair measure of success. Fresh fruits, including wild and cultivated raspberries; currants of excellent size, and all known colors; saskatoons, etc.; also a fine display of preserved fruits, combined in making a good showing.

A large collection of named weeds (mounted) was another helpful feature of the show. This exhibit was contributed by the Edmonton Sisters of Charity, and embodied a lot of painstaking work of an instructive order.

One of the masters of the continent in fancy wood turning and carving is C. F. Heliwig, Edmonton, as was proven by the very superior workmanship of the large collection of delicately-carved wooden articles which he had on exhibition at the fair. These were all made out of native wood. The following are but examples: Collar and cuff buttons, highly polished; sugar bowl, highly ornamental; souvenirs of many defunct fancy match boxes; walking canes; and, best of all, egg cups, which when folded were typical nest eggs. By giving a slight turn they parted in the center, leaving two hollowed cups, and by pressing a certain spot a portion extended from the end, forming a perfect stand, an egg cup. These articles, and many others, were made out of poplar, choke cherry, birch, saskatoon, diamond willow, hazelnut wood, etc.

An ancient quilt, in splendid state of preservation, all made and spun by one person, and bearing the inhibited date 1823 and letters E. K., was one of the exhibits which attracted considerable attention. Ladies' fancywork, bread and dairy exhibits, etc., were of good average quality.

HORSES.

Only two sections of registered heavy drafts were shown, namely, aged stallions and brood mares. Three Percherons, the Clyde, a good specimen of that first; E. A. Brickman's black Percheron received the blue ribbon. The same exhibitor won second with a good-lined, drafty gray in the brood mare ring; G. T. Fraser's clean-lined, thick Clyde mare capturing the red. There were five entries in this section.

Registered heavy drafts made a strong showing, the brood mare section especially. J. T. Ratford and A. Garth were the winners with teams. A span of dark grays, of good substance and choice underpinning, owned by the first mentioned, secured the red. A real drafty pair, extra well topped, had to go unplaced.

owing to lack of quality of timber; had they been stronger there the top would have been their place.

Jas. Sears had the best brood mare in that strong ring, closely followed by H. Pirie, who also won first for foal; W. D. Carscadden following.

A. P. Loughlin offered a special prize for the best foal sired by his Clyde stallion, "Logan," and the Pirie sucker was also successful in winning it. Quite a percentage of the younger winning members of the draft breeds were sired by "Logan." B. Thomas won with two-year-olds, and E. H. Organ with yearlings.

AGRICULTURAL.—This class made a very creditable showing. W. H. Clark, with a good pair of bays, won the red in team section; R. E. Palmer's grays following.

W. E. Tuttle and Rice Sheppard won in order named with brood mares and foals; both sections were strong. Wm. Baxanda and E. H. Organ won the balance.

J. B. Lubbock showed a very fine saddle horse over 15½ hands; Miss M. Groat a real good one under 15½ hands; R. Sheppard winning second in the last-mentioned ring. H. Pirie and J. Gainer had the winning native ponies.

J. L. Lyons had the only entry in Thoroughbreds, a full-grown stallion, and with him got the coveted red.

CARRIAGE HORSES.—This class was fairly well filled, with a good showy lot of useful animals. Dr. Archibald's driver led in its section. J. Morrison's brood mare and her very promising foal each won the red in their respective rings. H. Twyford's mare and her active young sucker made close seconds. R. Sheppard showed the only three-year-old. The yearling section was an exceptionally strong one. D. C. McEachern's entry led, closely followed by J. Gainer's. The latter, however, had the winning two-year-old; J. Sears following.

ROADSTERS.—This was one of the strongest classes at the fair. Quite a large percentage of the younger winners in this strong class were sired by Bay Nelson, the winner of the red ribbon in the aged stallion section. He is owned by M. E. Herrick, and numbers of our readers will remember seeing his photo, along with several of his excellent progeny, in the "Farmer's Advocate" last fall. By mistake the name was spelled "Merrick" instead of "Herrick."

Bryce Wright, of De Winton, Alta., told where the ribbons in all horse classes should go, in a manner which gave general satisfaction. He is well known in the southern and central portion of the territory as a horse fancier and breeder. His comments on Bay Nelson and progeny were many and favorable. The winner of the blue in the aged section of roadster stallions was a trifle more of coach conformation, and owned by Dr. Hislop.

J. Fitzgerald showed the only three-year-old, a very good Standard-bred stallion. H. E. Manning drove the winning team, and J. B. Lubbock and J. W. Reid the single drivers.

In the brood mare ring T. Jackson won second, while R. J. Manson's entry, along with her promising foal, each won highest honors in their respective sections. J. H. McNulty's sucker got the blue ticket.

V. T. Richards' three-year-old led, followed by A. M. McLean's. With two-year-olds T. J. Fraser was the lucky man, R. Sheppard having to be content with second honors. H. O. Ritchie had no competition with yearlings; however, his was well worthy its place.

CATTLE.

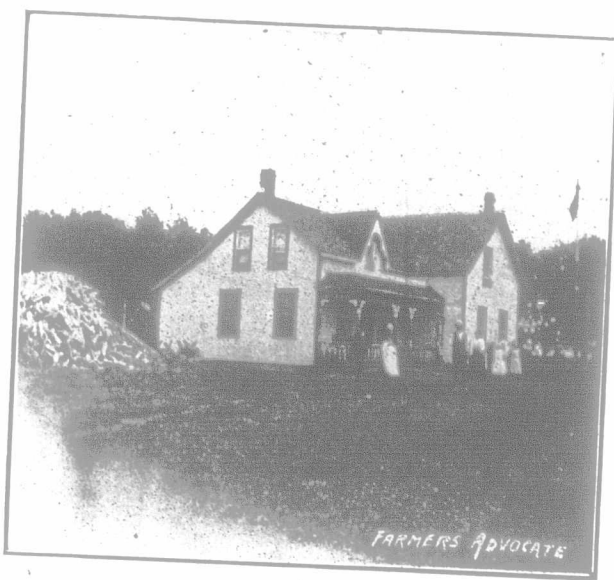
The only Shorthorn on the grounds was a thick, well-made bull, showing considerable breed character and masculinity; he is owned by Jas. Fisher.

Jas. Tough's winning Hereford herd made an excellent showing. His grand show and breeding bull, Goldstone, winner of first at Winnipeg in 1903 in strong competition, was there. He is a massive, low-set, thick bull, very strong in constitution, is extra-well topped, straight-lined, and possessed of hind quarters that are nearly perfect. Mr. Tough's whole herd are a credit to the district and breed. His first-prize cow, Choke Cherry, was bred by Sotham, and sired by Corrector. His leading two-year-old heifer is thick, smooth, and breedily looking. She was imported from one of the best English breeders. Miss Blackstone, a yearling heifer, and New Year's Gift, a young bull calf, are able to compete in the choicest company.

JERSEYS.—As previously mentioned, the Jerseys made an extra strong class. We know of no other place in the West where a better collection could be gotten together. W. F. Cameron was the principal winner. He had it all his own way in the bull sections. The winner of first in the yearling bull ring won first last year at Toronto in the calf section. Mr. Cameron's bulls are bred in the purple, and show it. His Rosey Riley, a winner of many firsts, was placed at the top in the cow ring. She has good dairy conformation and Jersey character. The second-prize cow belongs to Mr. Anther Davies; she too is a very fine specimen of the breed. Jem of Dentonia, first at Toronto last year, a half-sister to Blue Blood, and out of Imp. Brilliant, led in two-year-olds. She is a typical Jersey, and her well-proportioned udder and nice-sized, well-placed teats indicate that she will be a true performer at the pail. Another very fine heifer, owned by Mr. Ritchie, was awarded second, while still another of good breed type had to go unplaced. This was the strongest ring of the class.

Merry Bahar, winner of first at Toronto as a calf in 1903, led in the yearling ring. She was sired by Imp. Lord of Dentonia, with St. Lambert's blood on her dam's side. Willard F. of Dentonia got second placing. She was sired by Arthur's Golden Fox, by Flying Fox, dam Flying Fox Grinetta, a champion cow at Toronto for two years. Golden Fern is the great-grand sire of this heifer. Both of these are owned by Mr. Cameron, and also the winning pair of calves. The calf that won first is out of the first-prize cow at Toronto last year, and second at the Pan-American. She is a very fine young calf, showing quality, constitution and Jersey conformation. The winner of second is out of 18 Carat of Dentonia, sire Allen Lad.

DAIRY GRADES.—A very good lot were on exhibition, the winners being R. Sheppard, J. G. Dow-



Residence of C. Rasmussen, Carberry, Man.

ling, W. F. Cameron, Thos. Bennett, and Miss Mabel Miller. Mr. Cameron won the herd prize.

With beef grades, H. M. Quebec won the herd prize and several others, the other winners being Jas. Tough, O. Torgerson, and F. C. Scaman.

SHEEP.

There were very few sheep on the grounds. J. Gainer owned the Shortwools and W. Baxandall the Longwools.

SWINE.

Swift Bros., of Clover Bar, and W. F. Stevens, of the same place, each showed some very fine Berkshires. With Tamworths, H. M. Quebec won first in aged boar section, with a pig of typical breed conformation. F. C. Scaman showed about twenty-five very good ones, and with them won the balance of the prizes.

Hog finished for bacon trade, first J. Gainer. Pen of three finished for bacon trade, first F. C. Scaman, second J. Gainer.

M. D. Geddes, of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, Calgary, told where the awards should go in cattle, sheep and swine classes.

Have You Read It?

The article by Miss Cameron, entitled "What Came Ye Out for to See," on page 1190, in Aug. 10th issue of your valuable paper, is well worth a full year's subscription. S. W. PAISLEY, Lacombe.



"The Men Behind the Gun"

The Cattlemen at the Dominion of Canada Exhibition, Winnipeg, 1904

Qu'Appelle Fair.

The annual show under the auspices of the Central Assiniboia Agricultural Association was held on the 15th and 16th of this month, and was in almost every way an unqualified success. The show is a triangular one, the three towns of Fort Qu'Appelle, Qu'Appelle and Indian Head participating, and as round these there is centered some of the finest farm lands of the West, it is not surprising that the show should be one of the best on the line.

HORSES.

In the aged stallion class there were seven entries, many of them being owned by syndicates of farmers in the surrounding country, and some very fine specimens made an effort for the ribbon, but the choice fell upon Amphion, owned by the Wide-awake Syndicate. Amphion was first at the Fort last year, and is still in good form, and well deserving the place. Lipton, of the Rose Valley Syndicate, was second, and Andrew Lothian, a very fine horse, but lacking the substance of the other two, was placed third. In the two-year-old class there was little competition, F. W. Ismond, of Kenlis, winning the red. The first for year-old fell to Jas. Jackson for a very stylish set-up chap, and McMichael came second. The call for brood mares brought out some good specimens, Ismond, of Kenlis, being a clear first, with Katy Montrave, and Jno. T. Boden and T. McMichael second and third. In three-year-old heavy drafts, J. P. Creamer had the first, and T. Grigg and Geo. McMichael second and third. For heavy draft teams, R. Jackson was a straight first, and Grigg and McMichael second and third; and Jackson was also first for best-kept team. In the general-purpose class, McMichael won over Howden and Holliday for best team. The two-year-olds furnished the stiffest class in this section, there being in all ten entries. The first money went to E. J. Paine for a very fine type of general-purpose horse, smooth and even throughout, and with good style and action. R. Craig and Wm. Henley were also winners in this class. The call for foals of 1904 brought out eight rather good ones, but R. Craig proved the fortunate owner, with a very neat and stylish chap, while J. Howden and T. McMichael were close followers in the order named. In general-purpose teams, McMichael reversed the order, winning first for team, with A. Matheson and E. S. Kent as second and third.

CATTLE.

The cattle were fairly good, but scarcely up to last year's record, the Fort, which is the center of a good cattle country, being rather too far away, and Jos. Glenn's herd, which proved a winner last year, was not represented at this year's show. There were five bulls entered in the aged class, F. G. Whiting, Chas. H. McLean, W. Downing winning the money, and in the other Short-horn class the prizes were pretty evenly divided between R. Craig, Chas. H. McLean and F. Whitingham. A few grades were also shown, and Geo. Brack had the only Jersey cow on the grounds, a rather good specimen, nevertheless.

In the pig classes, Bulstrode swept the boards with Berks, and Whitingham, Skinner, Miller and Holliday divided the money on Yorks. P. T. Skinner was the only exhibitor of Shropshire

sheep, but he had some that would stand considerable competition.

In outside attractions, Qu'Appelle practically went the limit, there being more sideshows, wise and otherwise, than at nearly any of the other fairs along this line. The musical ride of the N.-W. M. P. is always interesting, the horse-racing cannot fail to prove a strong drawing-card, but it is to be regretted that so many low shows and gambling outfits were tolerated at a fair otherwise one of the strongest local agricultural exhibitions in the West.

Regina Fair.

Regina held its annual fair on August 17th, 18th and 19th, and once more success crowned the efforts of the people. The exhibits were in nearly all cases a marked improvement over last year, and although the weather did not exactly smile on the management during the second day, yet clearing skies brought larger crowds, and even that feature of the show—the people—showed up in good shape. Regina is the home of the stockmen, Sinten, Kinnon, Pope and the Mutch Bros., all of whom have won victories on many fields, and many younger breeders are beginning to take a hand in the game.

HORSES.

In the horses the first class was the aged stallions, and in this A. & G. Mutch had the winner in "Baron's Gem," a horse that is fit company for any crowd, and an easy mark for a high place. "Tom Sirdar," owned by Paul Bredt, was second, and "Prime Minister," owned by Neil Martin, of Wascana, was third.

Only two entries came forward in two-year-old stallions, but Elliott Bros. had a remarkably fine winner in "Black Guide," a son of "Baron's Pride," a capital horse, of good quality and action. T. R. Brown's "Prince Charming" got second in this class.

For team in harness and brood mare, A. & G. Mutch divided awards with P. M. Bredt, and for three-year-olds, Mutch and Miller were the fortunate men, the latter class being one of the closest contests in the ring.

For two-year-olds, Mutch and Miller got first and second, and Mutch divided the money with R. H. Taber, of Condi, in the yearling class.

Six foals were entered in the contest, and a right good lot they were. The Craigie Mains entry that won first in Winnipeg was again first here, and Taber, with a colt in splendid condition, and showing more maturity, was second.

For the best stallion and three of his get, A. & G. Mutch were the fortunate men, and the get of Baron's Gem showed the strength of the horse and his right to the king row among the great sires of the West.

In heavy drafts, Neil Martin and S. A. Gilroy won in the order named, and in two-year-olds the entries of Ludwick Karst and Sam Beech were selected for first and second from eight competitors, in one of the stiffest classes of the show.

J. C. Pope won first and S. Beech second in yearlings, and Jas. East and S. Beech were the winners for foals. There were six entries in the latter class, a very even lot, and as the judge remarked, the prizes hardly extended far enough down to do justice to the company.

In light horses the firm of Mollard, Wilson & Matthew won first on Standard-bred two-year and three-year-old stallion, with a couple of imported winners that were fresh from Winnipeg victories, and the same firm won a clear first for single driver, R. Williams being second with a very neat, stylish horse, of good action, but just a trifle too wobbly on his front legs to land the red in good company.

CATTLE.

Geo. Kinnon was the strongest exhibitor of Short-horns, winning first on bull and herd, and championship for best beef bull any breed. He also won first and second for cow and heifer two years old, and divided honors with P. M. Bredt, J. K. McKinnon and S. Beech on the other classes.

Regina is the center of the Hereford country, Sinten, Elliott and Purdy being the principal exhibitors. The following is the prize-list: Hereford bull, two years old—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, Thos. Elliott. Cow—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, D. A. Purdy. Cows, three years or over—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, Thos. Elliott. Heifer, two years old—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, Thos. Elliott. Yearling R. Sinten 1st and 2nd. Calves (heifers)—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, D. A. Purdy. Herd—1st, R. Sinten; 2nd, E. Elliott.

J. C. Pope was practically the only exhibitor of dairy cattle, and the same man won nearly everything in Yorkshire swine.

Aside from the agricultural part of the show, the merchants of the town did credit to themselves by splendid exhibits in the main building, thus helping to spread far and wide the good name of this Queen City of the Central West.

Silent Interviews.

These are the nights the Western farmer engages in little heart-to-heart talks with the thermometer just before going to bed, after the clock has been wound and the cat put out.

Hamiota Fair.

The twelfth annual exhibition, held under the auspices of the Hamiota Agricultural Society, was a splendid success, and reflected credit upon the secretary and most of the directors, but, unfortunately, a few seemed to forget the duty which they owed to themselves and their community in assisting with the show. About five thousand people passed the gates.

In heavy draft horses, J. B. Thompson, Geo. Mackintosh, John Menzies and W. Stephens were the principal exhibitors. Agricultural horses were shown by J. McLellan, G. A. Titmus, Jos. Lorimer, Robertson Bros., Robt. Greaves, W. Hudson, J. Allen, T. Morrison, W. Padow and W. Andrew. In general-purpose the exhibitors were John Smith, H. Andrews, Robertson Bros., J. Thirk, W. Anderson, R. Pearson, T. Lorimer and W. R. Bridge.

The show of light horses, both road and carriage, was very fair, the competition being comparatively keen.

A few very good cattle were also on exhibition, with Tamworth, Berkshire and Yorkshire swine, and a fair number of sheep.

The Wheat Rust

(Puccinia graminis, or rubigo-vera).

Probably no disease of cereals causes a greater loss to American farmers than the rust of wheat. It appears to be known wherever wheat is grown, and is often responsible for the destruction of a large percentage of the crops. The rust fungus passes through three stages during its life, the two last of which affect wheat. The second stage (the first affecting wheat) is the red rust, which is the most destructive to the wheat plants, is known as the uredo stage. Later on, in the third stage, spores are formed, termed teleutospores, which is the means by which this fungus is carried over to the following year, and owing to its arrangement in black lines is termed black rust. Red rust and black rust only represent two different stages in the life-history of the fungus commonly known as wheat rust. Early wheats are less liable to damage than others, and wet warm weather is favorable to the spread of rust. (In South Dakota, in 1902, the estimated loss from rust in wheat was \$10,000,000.—Yearbook, D. of A., U. S. A.) No practical means of prevention is yet known, beyond destruction of spore-infested straw by fire, and reducing the wheat area by a rotation of crops.

Sintaluta Fair.

Sintaluta Agricultural Society held its first annual show on August 12th, and judging from the success of the maiden effort we may look forward to one of the best shows along the line being held at this place. The grounds, which have lately been fixed up, were in splendid shape, and a track had been prepared for the speeding events. The exhibits were, in the main, excellent, the horses particularly attracting considerable attention. The cattle were a fair lot, with a few animals showing exceptional quality. The greatest interest of the day centered on the contest for Dr. Elliott's prizes, amounting to \$50, for the judging of horses and cattle. Young and old gathered for the contest. The work was in charge of Messrs. Bray and Washington, who took charge of the papers and made the awards. Such contests are the very best possible practice for future work in the judging-ring, and should receive much more liberal encouragement. Sintaluta has learned full well the art of treating their guests in the best possible manner, and the visitors will look forward with pleasure to the return of Sintaluta fair day.

Result of judging contest in horses and cattle: First, W. J. Miller; second, Jno. Feece; third, A. A. Perley; fourth, E. Duffield; fifth, J. M. Gates; sixth, H. T. Smith.

Fairmede Show.

Situated some seventeen miles to the south of Wapella is the fine agricultural district of Fairmede, and here is held an annual agricultural show that is in many respects an excellent exhibit. Sideshows do not venture into this domain, the faker is not to be seen, and even the gate-keeper is absent, for every contribution to Fairmede show is voluntary. The show is essentially a live-stock exhibit, and horses predominate; in fact, in some classes, Fairmede had stuff that would be difficult to surpass any place. In cattle, Stutt, Hunt and Kidd carried off the most of the prizes, the Kidd entry winning the coveted trophy, the Bank of Commerce medal, for the best herd. In horses, A. McLean showed some rather fine specimens, winning six first prizes, and Jasper, Kerr, Lyons, Clendinin, McKenzie and McKinnon taking the bulk of the remainder. Some good entries of sheep and pigs were to be seen, and although the exhibit of field roots was not large, the quality was good, and in every way a credit to the district.

Cereals and Their By-products.

THE USE AND VALUE OF MILL FEEDS.

A leading Nova Scotia farmer points out that the average man buys the different kinds of mill feeds without knowing the grade he is buying, the value of each, or the kind of stock to which it should be fed. In this connection it may be said that numerous experiments have been made in Europe and America in order to ascertain the money value of various feeds according to the nutrients they contain, but the results have been so conflicting that Prof. Henry concludes, in his standard work, "Feeds and Feeding," that at present it is impossible to state the value of one feeding stuff in terms of another from calculations based upon the nutrients contained in each. The value to the farmer of these purchased feeding stuffs depends largely upon the sort of roughage and grain with which they are to be fed. Mill feeds are so subject to adulteration that several American experiment stations devote a great deal of attention to making and publishing analyses of the various brands. Some brief notes on the more common feeds are all that a newspaper article will allow.

WHEAT.—Wheat is a suitable feed for all kinds of live stock, if fed with judgment. Shrunken and damaged wheat can be fed to advantage, as it may be nearly or quite equal to the best grain for this purpose. For fattening stock, wheat is considered worth about ten per cent. less than corn. The by-products of wheat in common use are bran, shorts, middlings and low grade flour. Bran is recognized as one of the very best feeds for dairy cows and sheep, and for horses not at hard work. On account of its coarse and fibrous nature, it is admirably adapted for mixing with corn, peas and other highly concentrated feeds, but for the same reason it is not suited for feeding in large quantities to hard-worked horses or young pigs. The distinction between shorts and middlings is not always clearly marked, although the former is supposed to be re-ground bran, and the latter the finer particles of bran with some flour included. The poorer grades of shorts often contain the sweepings and dirt of the mill, and are not satisfactory for feeding. Middlings are especially useful for feeding pigs, along with skim milk or corn. The lowest grade of flour, frequently known as "red dog," usually contains the germs of the wheat, and on account of its high protein and fat content, is a valuable feed for cows, hard-worked horses and growing pigs. The better sorts of low-grade flour are similar in composition to the best grades, and cannot often be fed at a profit.

CORN.—Corn is the best of all the cereals for fattening stock. It is used very largely in the manufacture of starch, glucose, beer, spirits, etc., and, consequently, has a long list of by-products. In the processes of manufacture the starch is removed, and the remainder of the grain is sold under the name of gluten feed, which is well suited for dairy cows and fattening stock. Gluten meal is gluten feed without the hulls and germs of the corn, and is very rich in protein and fat. It is a capital feed for dairy cows, but on account of its concentrated nature, should be mixed with bran or oats. Corn germ is very rich in protein and oil; after the oil is pressed out the residue is known as corn oil meal or corn oil cake, also a valuable feed. Corn bran is relatively low in feeding value. There are numerous other "corn feeds" on the market, but they vary greatly in composition and value, and should be bought only under a guaranteed analysis.

OATS.—The feeding value of oats is well known. Oat hulls, oat dust and oat feed or shorts are the chief by-products of this grain. Oat hulls are of little value for feed, but are often mixed with corn meal, etc., and the mixture sold as ground oats. Oat dust consists chiefly of the minute hairs removed from the kernel in the preparation of oatmeal. It has a fair feeding value, especially if broken kernels are present, and there is not too much mill sweepings. Oat shorts or oat feed varies greatly in composition, although the better grades show a feeding value similar to that of oatmeal.

BARLEY.—Barley is a first-class feed for pigs and dairy cows. The by-products, brewers' grains and malt sprouts, are largely fed in some sections. Brewers' grains are simply barley from which the dextrin and sugar have been extracted. The wet grains are not desirable for general use, but the dried grains are easily kept, and are rich in protein and fat, ranking with bran and oil meal as a feed for dairy cows. Malt sprouts are not greatly relished, and only two or three pounds a day can be fed.

PEAS.—Peas are very rich in protein, and are among the best feeds for growing animals, dairy cows and pigs. Pea meal is too concentrated to be fed alone. There are no by-products in general use.

OIL CAKE.—Oil cake or oil meal is a by-product of the manufacture of linseed oil. It is a very rich and healthful feed, particularly for

products.
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fattening cattle and sheep. Its high protein content makes it valuable for feeding in moderate quantities to dairy cows, along with corn silage.

COTTON-SEED MEAL.—Cotton-seed meal is a by-product in making cotton-seed oil. It is richest of all the concentrates, but varies greatly in quality. It is not suitable for pigs or calves. Good cotton-seed meal, which is a bright lemon-yellow in color, and has a fresh, pleasant taste, may be profitably fed in reasonable quantity, if combined with other feeds. Not more than three or four pounds daily should be fed to dairy cows.

W. A. CLEMONS.

Concrete for Walls.

A constant reader asks for more information about the use of cement for building stable walls. Perhaps the best evidence of the value of cement as a material for stable walls, is its immensely increased use throughout the country. It is seldom now in many districts that any other material for stable walls is used, stone, brick, wood, etc., all being neglected, and cement concrete everywhere used. Concrete has two outstanding features that recommend its use: It is cheaper than stone, and as durable as any material yet available. The foundation of a concrete wall should be laid as for stone, the depth depending upon the nature of the soil, but should be below the frost line and dry. For the average-sized barn the wall is generally made one foot thick at the bottom, and drawn in to eight inches at the top, but for an unusually heavy frame it should be some thicker. The amount of cement required will depend upon the brand used. A good rule to follow in estimating the number of barrels of cement and yards of gravel needed for a wall is to find the number of cubic feet to be built; then 128 cubic feet of gravel is required for each 100 cubic feet of wall, and one barrel of Portland cement in the proportion of one to ten for each thirty-five cubic feet of wall, or a barrel of rock cement, one to five, for each twenty cubic feet; that is, six barrels of rock cement or three of Portland for each cord of gravel or each one hundred cubic feet of wall. Field stone may be used to make the gravel go farther, but they should not be within two inches of the outside of the wall. The best gravel to use is that containing from twenty to thirty per cent. of sand. If sand and broken stones are used, this can be gauged quite accurately. The building of the walls is quite a simple matter. Strong plank is used for moulding, curbing or shoring, as it is sometimes called. These are set on edge on both sides of the projected wall, and held in place by bolts and nuts from side to side, which can be removed before the concrete hardens. The cement and gravel are mixed first dry, then water is added, until it is the consistency of thick mortar. This is then dumped into the curbing, and well rammed down with a heavy iron rammer. The ramming is the important part of concrete building. It is this packing that makes the cement and gravel bond; without it the mortar will simply dry out and crumble. If the mixture is shovelled in by one man, while another con-

tinually tamps with a good heavy tamper, the wall should be properly built. When tamped about enough the moisture rises to the surface of the concrete. About fourteen to eighteen inches are filled in at a time, the work being dry enough in about twenty-four hours to raise the shoring another space. After a little experience a man becomes more proficient in the use of cement in all kinds of weather, hence it is best to employ one to boss the job who has had some experience in building concrete walls.

Manitoba's Experimental Farm.

One of the assets, so to speak, of the Wheat City is the Experimental Farm, with its leafy hedges, groves and avenues; its plots of grain, rivaling the

two. Our readers will remember in a few issues ago that Wm. Laugel recommended the same course.

Peas were to be seen flourishing, and great yields are got free from the pea weevil (*Bruchus pisi*), and it is quite within the range of possibility that Manitola will grow the seed for the weevil-infested districts of Eastern Canada. Mr. Bedford recommends sowing one peck of oats with the peas, and harvests the valuable (both for feed and fertility) legume with a binder.

The tedder has been introduced on the farm, and we are surprised at this move of the Director, as the experimental farms are usually supplied with the latest implements after other farmers have tested and adopted them. We believe that the purchase or use of manure spreaders is now under advisement by the somnolent Ottawa people. This implement we saw in use at the Iowa Agricultural College over six years ago, and they could not get along without it.

Corn looked well, and the Superintendent insists on a good wilting before putting in the silo, if sweet silage is wanted. There is a great deal to be learned from a visit to the farm, and there is wide scope for the inception of up-to-date experiments.

Dairying.

The Tring Milk and Butter Tests.

The following tables give the averages of the cows in the two classes, in the one-day butter test and milking trials at the Tring (England) Show last month, 87 cows competing:

No. and Breed	LBS. 900 POUNDS LIVE WEIGHT AND UNDER			POUNDS		
	Wt. Milk	Butter	Points	Wt. Milk	Butter	Points
33 Jerseys	818	148	33	6	111	19.69
1 Guernsey	863	145	40	15	111	24.63
5 Cross-breeds	858	49	38	14	9	14.88
10 Jerseys	958	118	41	8	1	19.92
10 Dairy Shorthorns	1,309	76	51	6	1	31.96
12 Cross-breeds	1,251	158	46	0	1	25.22
4 Lincoln Red	1,497	57	53	5	1	30.50
1 South Devon	1,363	165	57	0	2	25.51
1 Red Poll	1,092	79	42	4	1	34.66



A Shady Grove in the Town of Carman.

stars in number; its experiments with peas, plums and crab apples, and what not.

Brandon Fair was on at the time of our visit, and our sojourn was short on the Government's acres on the north side of the Assiniboine, that treacherous, tortuous stream, which broke bounds last spring and put hundreds of fertile acres out of business for a year, with no compensating results, such as we are told accrues from the flooding by the Nile.

Preston wheat drew our attention, on a piece of land which had been in brome two years ago, this being the second crop of wheat. Mr. Bedford estimates a 30-odd-bushel crop, and is much in love with this wheat. It is earlier than Red Fife, and is indistinguishable from it by the wheat buyers.

Clover we saw in the plots, and it certainly grows



Home of Jos. Oyler, Kelloe, Man.

well, and as if to prove that it can thrive in this country, there was a volunteer crop in evidence. The most interesting lot was where a three-acre plot of barley seeded down with clover was doing well. The clover catch was good, and the barley, sown one half-bushel to the acre, had stood well and promised a fair yield.

Brome is still thought well of, as is eye grass, and the best results are got, so we are told, by mixing the

Butter-test prizes were awarded as follows: 1 point for every ounce of butter, 1 point for every 10 days after calving, deducting the first 40 days.

Milking-test prizes were awarded as follows: 1 point for every pound of milk, 1 point for every 10 days after calving, deducting the first 40 days.

The weather, however, was so abnormally hot that the difficulties of churning were harder than usual, it being next to impossible to keep down the temperatures of the creams in the churn, the result being that thirty of the buttermilks threw up fat, which, had time permitted, would have been skimmed and churned. Owing, however, to the limited time of the show and the importance of getting out the awards, it was decided before churning commenced to abide by the results of the first churning.

The non-churnability of milks containing small fat globules is brought into greater prominence when the atmospheric conditions are, as in the present case, abnormal, and it is unfortunate for all that time does not permit of the re-churnings of the buttermilk when the numbers exceed half a dozen.

In the butter test for cows of any breed, not exceeding 900 lbs. live weight, the best prize and gold medal went to Lady de Rothschild's Jersey cow, Witch, four years old, weighing 840 pounds, whose yield, 165 days after calving, was, milk, 38 lbs. 15 oz.; butter, 2 lbs. 24 oz. In the butter test for cows exceeding 900 pounds, the first prize went to W. D. Watson's Jersey cow, Blackberry, five years old, weighing 917 pounds, yielding, 126 days after calving, 38 lbs. 10 oz. milk, and 2 lbs. 154 oz. butter.

The best prize cow in the milking trials, for cows over 900-pounds live weight, was Mr. R. W. Hobbs' dairy Shorthorn, Rose 26th, weighing 1,176 pounds and

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seven years old, yielding, 54 days after calving, 72 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk, and 2 lbs. 2½ ozs. of butter. The second prize in this class went to a Lincoln Red cow, seven years old, weighing 1,568 pounds, whose milk yield 29 days after calving was 71 lbs. 12 ozs., and of butter 2 lbs. 9¼ ozs. The first-prize cow in this class scored 73.77 points for milk, and 36.15 points for butter, while the Jersey cow (Blackberry) in the same class, which stood first for butter, weight 917 lbs., 126 days in milk, scored 55.85 points for butter and 46.22 points for milk.

Dairy Prospects Bright in Alberta.

C. Marker, Superintendent of Government Creameries for Alberta, is pleased to notice a steady increase in the output of his district. This year's make up to date is considerably larger than was manufactured by the same date a year ago.

British Columbia, the Yukon and the Oriental markets are the principal consumers of Alberta butter. Mr. Marker recently received from Japan an order for 2,500 lbs., and last year the butter shipments from Alberta to China and Japan were six times larger than the previous season. Present indications point to a still greater increase this year. One Yokohama firm has placed an order for six hundred boxes. Those engaged in dairying in Alberta will be glad to learn that the outlook is bright.

Innisfail Creamery Patrons Meet.

The annual meeting of the patrons of the Innisfail creamery was recently held.

The President touched an important point when he alluded to the difficulty experienced through some patrons sending in their cream only at times when the local price of butter was low, thus hoping to share equally in the profits pro ratio to the amount of cream delivered, although whenever there was a prospect of making an additional cent per pound by home manufacture, the output of this class of patrons was dairy and not creamery butter. A resolution empowering the directors to deal with the matter was carried.

Mr. Marker, Calgary, Superintendent of Creameries for Alberta, was present, by request of the board, and gave a very interesting and instructive address, dealing with the supply of cream, output of butter, prices, etc. Many questions were asked the superintendent, indicating the interest taken in his address, and also its appropriateness to the requirements of the district. At the close a cordial vote of thanks was tendered to the speaker.

The financial report of the association proved very satisfactory, and was unanimously adopted. Election of officers concluded the business of the meeting. The following were elected: President, F. T. Levick; Vice-president, W. L. Center. Directors—Little Red Deer, H. J. Scott, W. Forrester, E. Tester; Grahamston, A. Buckham; Horseshoe Lake, Jos. Jacobs; Kneehill Valley, C. Moffat; Hill End, E. R. Hill. The new board is the same as the old, except that Mr. McArthur resigned in favor of Mr. Buckham, and the director for Spruce Coulee is an addition.

At a directors' meeting following, it was decided to call for applications for the position of secretary-treasurer, Jas. Jensen being appointed secretary pro tem.

Poultry.

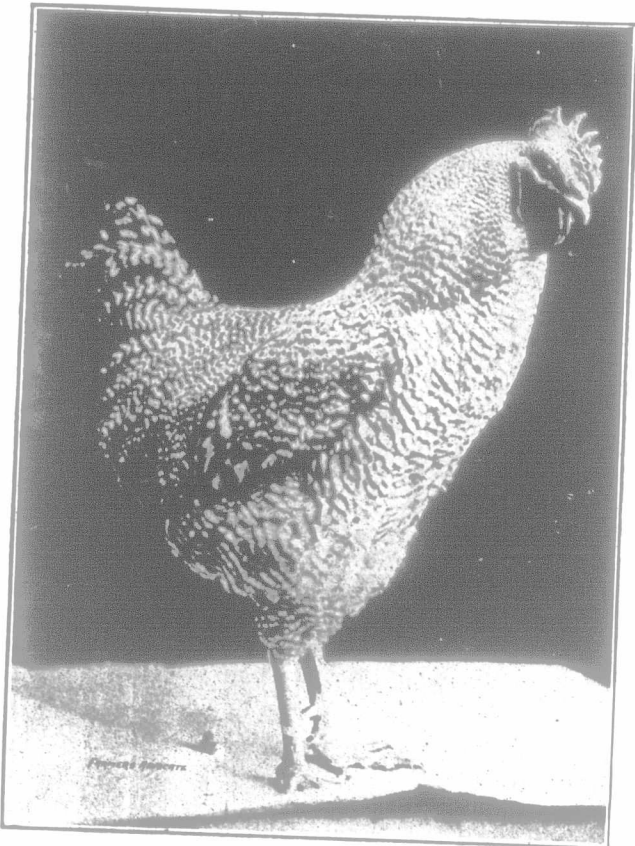
Water-glass for Preserving Eggs.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture recommends water-glass as the most effective method, next to cold storage, for keeping eggs. Water-glass is commonly sold in two forms: a syrupy liquid, about the consistency of molasses, and a powder. The more popular liquid form is sometimes sold wholesale as low as one and three-fourths cents per pound, in carboy lots. The retail price varies, though ten cents per pound seems a common price. Dissolve one part of the syrup thick water-glass in ten parts, by measure, of water. Much of the water-glass offered for sale is very alkaline, which is a decided fault. Pure water should be used in making the solution, and it is best to first boil the water, then cool it. Place the eggs in a clean vessel, and cover with the solution. If wooden kegs or barrels are used they should be thoroughly scalded. The eggs should be stored in a cool place; this is important. It is best not to wash the eggs before packing, as this removes the natural mucilaginous coating on the outside of the shell. One gallon of the water-glass is said to be sufficient for fifty dozen eggs if they are properly packed.

Results of Co-operation.

The egg trade in Denmark is a very flourishing one, and constitutes one of the principal sources of revenue in that kingdom, increasing from year to year. In 1900 the exports were 332 millions of eggs, representing a value of over a million sterling, which shows an increase of 50 per cent. since 1898; while in 1870 the value of the eggs exported was little more than a thousand pounds. The increase in the production, as well as the high prices realized abroad, is due to the co-operative societies for the sale of eggs, principally to the Danish Society for the export of eggs, founded

in 1895, which numbered, in 1901, 30,000 members, and exported more than 60,000,000 eggs. The principle of this society is to export only eggs that are guaranteed fresh, each egg destined for export being marked with the number of the member and bearing the date of laying. Any member who commits a fraud is severely punished. In this way the society has gained a very good reputation, so that the Danish eggs are sometimes sold in England for a higher price than the English eggs.—[Exchange.



Zebra—Barred Rock Cock.

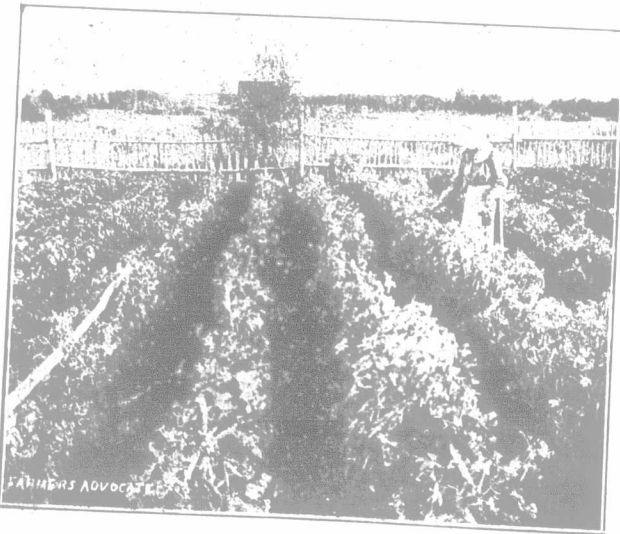
Owned by H. W. Hodgkinson, Neepawa, Man. First prize Dominion of Canada Fair, Winnipeg, 1904. First prize and silver medal W. A. A., Brandon, 1904.

Horticulture and Forestry.

The Feast of Ingathering in Alberta.

By "Alar."

August in the Alberta garden should be a harvest-home of thankfulness. To be sure, there are drawbacks; where are there not? The recently broken sods may not yield the best of crops, hail may devastate, frosts sometimes injure on low ground, even in July and August. Within two miles of Eve's garden, potato tops were killed by frost, July 24th, 1904; while in her garden, on the hill-top, the big green tops waved unmolested. Worms may eat the radishes and cabbages, and there may be many other drawbacks



Peas in Eve's Alberta Garden.

(See accompanying article.)

that Eve has not yet encountered, but, taking things all in all, the Alberta gardener has abundant reasons for thankfulness, and it is well to pause, while we enjoy the products of our labor, and count a few of them over.

First, the peas, large, bushy and sweet, from dwarf vines, catalogued to grow twelve inches high, but in Alberta growing thriftily to twenty and thirty inches high, and laden with pods. Some of the later varieties grow very high, but are not so sure to mature fruit. There is no

mildew. There may be other places better for peas, but Eve had not seen as good. In 1903, she picked from five rods of row three bushels of pods. She used them continuously for over eight weeks.

Then, potatoes—take a walk with me through Eve's garden this August 1st, and I will point out and comment upon the various crops. One man said her small potato patch was a whole flower garden in itself. Great thrifty tops of dark green, and never a bug to be seen, give promise of at least a fair crop of tubers beneath, and if we delve into one of the hills we will find potatoes large enough to eat. A neighbor is selling new potatoes in the nearest market at five cents a pound.

There is a row of cabbage and one of cauliflower, both of eatable size, and bringing five cents a pound in the market, but Eve would not dismantle her garden in August for far more than five cents a pound. Her bump of acquisitiveness is smaller than her bump of love for the beautiful, you see. Then there are thrifty rows of carrots, parsnips, beets, white summer turnips, kohlrabi, and celery, the latter promising fine stalks by October. Here is some parsley, lettuce, winter radish, a quantity of large onions from sets, and a bed of smaller ones from seed. Some of those set ones lived through the winter in the open ground—common black-seeded onions—and began growing early in the spring.

Here are some tomato vines, but you will see there are more blossoms than fruit, though there are some fruits as large as marbles, but over there behind that screen of sugar-podded peas is a cold frame, in which there are some considerably larger. They were covered nights earlier in the season. Here are some Brussels sprouts, some sage, and some hills of very early sweet corn, but alas for its earliness here. It is the only thing in the garden that Eve would admit is a failure.

Here is eating-sized rhubarb of last year's seeding, several rows of rutabagas, and, beyond, a small wilderness of both wild and Turner raspberries, which is to be enlarged another year, and confined to rows. Here is a small patch of wild strawberries, which was not set out, but simply not hoed out last year, and near them a few tame vines. Both are bearing berries this year. In another place, some of the runners have been transplanted for next year's crop. Here are some gooseberry and currant bushes growing well, and some spruces, and there—don't step on them—is a little bed of maple and Caragana seedlings, and a small seedling apple tree. They haven't smiled upon springtime thawing and freezing yet.

There are some handkerchief plots of clovers and wheat for experiment. Everything looks vigorous. As mentioned before, what rains we have, even in dry years, seem to come at about the right time, so the garden gets the full benefit, even though it may not be quite enough.

Eve had lived on a farm in one of the best farming States of the U. S., before coming here, and during that time she had seen a drought that burned up her whole garden, except Lima beans, and a hail-storm that left no token of another garden, and a small cyclone that tore a third one to rags and left nothing desirable behind it, so she takes courage and thanks God she is in Alberta, though it may not be the garden of Eden.

There are people here from all over Canada and the U. S., and after our local fair last fall, I asked a number of them from various places what they thought of it. The invariable answer was: "The display of vegetables was fine. I never saw as good a one anywhere."

In speaking of Eve's garden, however, I have not been speaking of show things, for hers is one of those commonplace gardens that any one can have, and she never thinks she has anything fit to take to the fair. Her garden is not for show, but for human nature's daily food, so you can imagine her surprise the other day when entertaining a friend from Southern Ontario, to hear her go into raptures over that garden. "Oh! I never saw such a garden in Ontario. If you can raise gardens like that, I am not going back."

But we haven't looked at the flowers yet. They are surely not a failure—great feathery poppy balls, sweet peas, dianthus, bluebottle, mignonette, candytuft, white and crimson in alternate rows, double daisies, phlox, and one or two whose names are unfamiliar to me; a bed or two of perennials that will not bloom till another year, and pansies in quantities. Here is a pansy plant that did not bloom last year, but survived the winter to show what it could do this summer. Hundreds of blooms have been picked from it since early spring. Eve says that she counted the blooms early in July, and found sixty on the one plant at once. That week she picked every one of its great purple blooms with a golden eye. As we look into those faces lifted in praise, we feel impressed anew with the lesson of adaptability—thing that, like Eve's corn, belong where the nights may be too warm for sleep—and accept feely at home in this great Northwest. Alberta, August 1st.

B. C. Fruit-growers Meet.

The regular quarterly meeting of the B. C. Fruit-growers' Association was held in the Opera House, Nelson, B. C., August 12th. Pres. Metcalf occupied the chair; There were present on the platform: Jas. Johnston, President of the Kootenay Fruit-growers' Association; His Worship Mayor Hamilton; Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector; Thos. Cunningham, Provincial Fruit-pest Inspector; Henry Kipp, First Vice-president B. C. Fruit-growers' Association; Martin Burrill, and the Secretary, W. J. Brandrith.

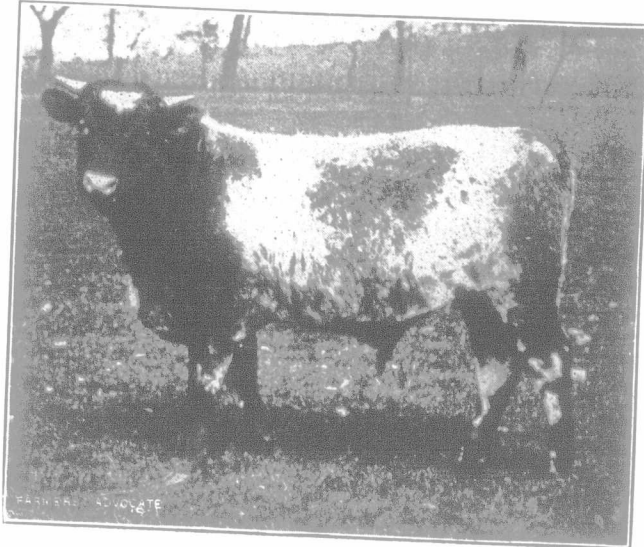
Mayor Hamilton, on behalf of the city of Nelson, welcomed the visitors, in a neat little speech, instancing the fact that he had had the honor of being the first to plant fruit in the city. Pres. Metcalf then briefly outlined the work and aim of the B. C. F.-G. Ass'n. He then called on Mr. Cunningham, who in a lucid manner described the reasons which led up to the formation of the Provincial Board of Horticulture, and the action of the Board with respect to the importation of infected fruit and fruit trees. On resuming his seat, Mr. Cunningham received a perfect ovation. Henry Kipp was then called upon to tell how to care for the orchard, which he did in his usual humorous style. Secretary Brandrith then spoke for a few moments on "Varieties to Plant," urging his hearers to plant the varieties known to succeed in their locality, and to limit the number of varieties to not more than three. At this juncture, a resolution regarding the adulteration of jams and jellies was introduced by the secretary, and, on motion, unanimously carried. The resolution calls on the Dominion Government to enforce the "Pure Foods Act," and to amend it by compelling manufacturers to print the formula on their labels.

Jas. Johnston, President of the Kootenay Fruit-growers', expressed the pleasure they felt at having the officers of the Provincial Association with them, and at the encouragement fruit-growing would receive from the visit. The President then called on Martin Burrill for his address on "Beautifying the Home." Mr. Burrill kept the audience spellbound for upwards of an hour, after which Maxwell Smith, Dominion Fruit Inspector, spoke on the "Benefits of Co-operation." Votes of thanks to the visitors, the ladies who had so beautifully decorated the hall, and to the owner of the Opera House for the use of the same, were passed, and with the singing of "God Save the King," a very successful meeting was brought to a close.

Alberta Strawberries.

In the issue of August 5th, the Innisfail Free Lance says:

"Our staff had the pleasure this week of sampling Alberta-grown strawberries, the first, we believe, to be placed on the market. Mr. Fairley has our hearty thanks for the treat. The berries were grown by R. Came, Ponoka, who has already supplied some one thousand five hundred boxes of the luscious fruit, and who is planting another acre with the vines, in addition to a large quan-



Speculator.

Shorthorn bull calf. Second in his class at Birmingham Spring Show and sale, 1901. Sold for 220 guineas.

ty of raspberries, currants, etc. Mr. Came has succeeded in demonstrating that this berry can be grown profitably in Alberta. If they do well at Ponoka, they should do better at Innisfail. The Fairleys, of Ponoka and Innisfail, have purchased the entire output of the Ponoka farm this season. Mr. Came, we understand, is prepared to supply good, healthy vines to all who wish them."

Canadian Fruit for Exhibition.

The exhibition branch of the Government has begun to ship samples of this year's fruit to the three trades exhibitions in London and Liverpool. A shipment will be sent every week between now and the latter end of September, when the fairs will come to a close. The dairy, canned and confectionery exhibits have already been forwarded, and are being arranged by Mr. Hay

and Mr. Brodie, of the exhibition branch. Mr. Hamilton is preparing the fruit shipments. Apples and pears are being sent in considerable quantities, and there are some peaches and plums. The specimens put up in antiseptic fluids will be good enough to show later on at Liege, Belgium, but the fruits sent over in natural condition will serve no more than the necessary two weeks in England. So far the fruit has been collected in Ontario and Quebec. In a fortnight some samples will be procured in Nova Scotia. British Columbia will not be represented at the British exhibitions, but a large consignment will be sent from the Western Province to Belgium. At this fair, which begins next May, Canada will have a special building.

Forty thousand pamphlets of one kind were sent this week to the St. Louis Exposition for distribution by the immigration officers. The department is still sending products to St. Louis, the chief shipments being fruits which have grown since the fair opened. Mr. William Hutchinson, Dominion Commissioner, left Ottawa on a business trip east on August 18th, and will return to St. Louis on the first of September.

Apiary.

Some Manitoba Beekeepers.

During a visit to Dauphin Fair, our attention was drawn by the honey exhibits, which were contributed quite largely by Angus Macdonald and A. Maynard. The first-named has 43 colonies, although only a comparative novice, beginning the season with 10 colonies. Last year was a bad year for beemen, but this season has been about as good as could be wished for. He expects a yield of 1,300 pounds, for which 15 cents is got on the average. An apiarist of several years experience in Manitoba is A. Maynard, who farms four miles from Dauphin. He has 54 colonies, and considers the climate and conditions unexcelled for successful beekeeping. He expects to have an output of a ton of honey. He wintered over forty colonies, and has never yet lost a colony, and winters the bees outside in a sort of pit.

Several readers who have lately sent in questions to be answered in the Farmer's Advocate forgot to comply with our rule which requires the full name and P. O. address to be given in every instance. We can pay no attention to anonymous communications or enquiries. Please read and observe the rules of the "Questions and Answers" Department.



A Familiar Scene on Every Hand - In the "Floury" Country, Canadian Northwest.

Events of the World.

The Turks are still busy attacking Armenian villages in the Bitlis district, Asiatic Turkey.

It is reported that the assassin of M. Von Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, has been identified as a Russian noble.

The revolutionists in Paraguay bombarded the capital, Asuncion, on August 18th. The bombardment was concluded by an armistice.

It is believed that the Czar, as a token of thanksgiving for the birth of a son, will abolish the use of the knout in the prisons.

The German steamship lines, with the object of securing the bulk of the carrying trade to the Far East, are lowering their rates on freight.

It is believed that Sir Hiram Maxim's flying machine has solved the problem of aerial navigation. It resembles a gigantic swallow, and flies on the principle of a kite.

On August 14th, as the result of a collision with the British ship Loch Carron, off Fastnet Rock, Ireland, the British bark Inverkip was sunk and twenty people were drowned.

The Turks, whose attitude toward Russia is decidedly hostile, have refused supplies to the Russian steamer St. Petersburg at Hodeida, and at the Island of Kamaran.

Vast forests of rubber trees have been discovered in the interior of Brazil. The development of the rubber industry in that district will probably affect the market perceptibly.

It is reported at Victoria, B.C., that the schooner Teresa, and five other schooners from Victoria, have been seized by United States authorities for carrying firearms in Behring Sea.

Two thousand Chinese bandits are moving up the Liao River Valley, with the object of attacking the railway. The bandits are accompanied by 100 Japanese, with mountain guns.

The cruiser division of the Baltic squadron has received sailing orders. Some of the vessels have already left Cronstadt, and others will leave in a few days. The battleship division will not sail for a fortnight.

During the Potomac regatta on August 13th, a naphtha launch capsized, and ten people were drowned. The continuation of the races while the bodies were being dragged for has called down the severest censure upon those participating.

In another engagement, which lasted all day, the Hereros were again defeated by the German troops in German South-west Africa. The Germans lost heavily, five officers and nineteen men being killed, and over fifty wounded. They captured thousands of cattle.

In another firm note addressed to Russia in regard to contraband of war, Great Britain has practically declared all foodstuffs to be exempt from seizure. The United States, though not acting in collaboration with Great Britain, is moving along parallel lines in the matter.

The largest wireless telegraphy station in the world is to be erected at Pisa, Italy. It will establish communication with Great Britain, Holland, the United States and Canada; also with vessels in the Red Sea, the Baltic Sea, the Mediterranean and the Atlantic and Indian Oceans.

Pastor Lormann, Chairman of the Society of Scientific Research in Anatolia, during a recent expedition found a silver coin which is the oldest yet discovered. An inscription on the coin proclaims it to have been made during the reign of Panammu Bar Rerub, who ruled 800 years before Christ.

Although, perhaps naturally, the sentiment of the majority of on-looking nations toward the Russo-Japanese war has been markedly in favor of the little dog in the fight, the unexpectedly long resistance of General Stoessel's forces at Port Arthur is challenging the admiration of the world. Though exposed to a continuous and murderous fire, an average of 8,000 shells being thrown daily, and directed, so it is said, according to information given by a Chinese engineer who escaped from Port Arthur, yet the Russians hold out with a dogged persistence which has, for the time, disarranged the plans of the Japanese, even in so far as indefinitely postponing the expected attack on Liaoyang. Further than this, little is as yet definitely

known. Reports are still unofficial and conflicting. A recent despatch, coming by way of Chefoo, states that General Stoessel has repulsed a desperate attack which lasted for 48 hours, and that he has even succeeded in regaining some of the previously-captured forts. Other reports claim, on the contrary, that the Japanese are steadily winning their way, although with tremendous loss of life, toward the harbor in which lie the seven coveted warships, and that they have been successful in seriously damaging the railway station and several of the forts and docks in the interior of the most strongly protected district. Upon sea, events at present hang fire. It is now asserted that the Russian cruiser Novik, driven ashore on Saghalien Island, and destroyed on August 20th, was defeated in a naval duel with the Japanese cruiser Tsushima. The injuries to the Gromohoi and Rossia, however, were not so great as at first reported, and both of these vessels are now being rapidly refitted in Vladivostok harbor. The cruisers Askold and Grozovoi are still at Shanghai. They have neither disarmed as ordered, nor departed upon the date set by the Japanese. A Japanese warship, however, waits at the mouth of the river, and the Japanese have threatened, unless the vessels immediately put out to sea, to go in and attack them in the harbor, which is, by the way, occupied by many ships belonging to the great trading nations. It is quite possible, therefore, that the next decisive tragedy of the war will occur at Shanghai.

Field Notes.

Hon. Edward Blake is en route for Canada.

A meteor weighing 13 pounds fell on the farm of Mr. John Shields, Shelburne, Ont., recently.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who has gone to the Baie de Chaleurs for a rest, has declined to open the Toronto Fair.

The inauguration of the Dominion Brass Works at Port Colborne, Ont., marks the beginning of a new industry in that town.

The Transcontinental Railway Construction Committee is now complete, the last appointment being that of Mr. Robert Reid, London, Ont.

During a terrific hailstorm which visited Berlin, Ont., on August 16th, over 400 panes of glass in the sugar refinery were smashed by the hail.

Willoughby and Clung, two members of the New Zealand ride team that competed at Bisley, will take part in the O. R. A. meet at Toronto, and at the D. R. A. in Ottawa.

A Lesson in Bovine Tuberculosis (Cattle Consumption).

Prof. H. L. Russell, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has recently brought out a small bulletin on the above important subject, which brings it closer home to the farmer than the general run of bulletins on subjects of scientific and practical interest usually do. The subject matter of the bulletin is valuable, as showing how the disease is often brought in in the laudable attempt to raise the general character of the herd by the introduction of pedigreed stock. The disease creeps in quietly and unnoticed by the farmer, who purchases an affected animal which appears healthy. One of the great sources and methods of this treacherous disease are some of the pure-bred herds of Great Britain, especially the northern part of that island, and so conservative are the owners there that they are of the opinion that people in other countries ought to take their cattle as they are, and thus allow the foreign herds to be seeded with the disease without let or hindrance. Whatever opinion is held regarding the effect of the germ of cattle tuberculosis on the human being, common sense, if nothing else, ought to make the cattle breeder interested in ridding his herd of the disease. It does not seem to have yet dawned on the mind of the objectors to the tuberculin test that in an increase in the number of our (Canadian) cattle showing tubercular lesions when the meat is inspected at the different British ports, lies the grave danger that our beef cattle may be barred out more rigorously than at present. Prof. Russell pertinently states that "No one should purchase animals for his herd without first subjecting them to the tuberculin test, to assure himself that they are free from the disease."

Prof. Russell has had unexcelled opportunities of working with and studying this disease, and his remarks should carry weight. He summarizes the bulletin as follows, under a heading, "The lesson":

1. Tuberculosis may be widely distributed in a herd, yet not be recognized.
2. The slow, insidious way in which it develops, makes it a greater menace than a more rapidly acting disease.
3. Never bring an animal into the herd, even for a short time, unless the tuberculin test is applied so as to know for a certainty whether the seeds of this dreaded scourge are lurking in an apparently healthy body.
4. If the purchasing public will insist on buying animals on the basis of the tuberculin test, this malady will be rooted out quicker than in any other practical way.
5. The tuberculin test can be so readily applied, that no one should longer ignore its use in his herd.

Our Scottish Letter.

Recently there has been unwonted activity in the Clydesdale export market. Large shipments have been made to Canada, and a number of horses have gone to South Australia and Victoria. Canada has probably never got as many horses having reputations as well as breeding poured into her borders at one time. Messrs. Graham Bros., Claremont; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; William Colquhoun, Mitchell, and T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, have all been here, and their selections include quite a number of known breeding and prize horses. Smith & Richardson had eight stallions and one mare. Four of the former were from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries, and an equal number were from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Kirkcudbright, and the mare was from Mr. P. McC. Wilson, Dumfries. The horses chosen were of the blocky, short-legged, well-bred Clydesdale sort, always in demand for Canada. Graham Brothers' shipment was in the hands of Mr. Tom Graham, by whom the ten horses and mares composing the shipment were selected. Quite a high proportion of these horses were prizewinners at the H. & A. S. shows, and four or five were by the celebrated champion sire, Baron's Pride 9122. There were also included animals got by the H. & A. S. champion horse, King of the Roses 9923, and that redoubtable sire, Moncreiffe Marquis 9953. Most of Mr. Graham's horses are intended for exhibition at Toronto, where they will keep up the fair name of the Clydesdale. No one knows better than Mr. Wm. Colquhoun the sort of horses wanted in Canada. He is a veteran in the trade, and the horses imported by him must have exerted a powerful influence in moulding the present type of Canadian draft horse. His selection this time were of the same big weighty class to which he has always adhered. These two shipments—Graham's and Colquhoun's—were drawn from the Montgomery stud exclusively. Mr. Hassard took a look round, and had stock from at least four of the principal studs in this country. The major portion of his shipment came from Mr. W. S. Park, Bishopton, and included the noted prize horses Mount Royal (sire of the champion Royal Garty) and Cawdor Cup, a first-prize winner at Glasgow, and the son of a noted champion horse, Prince of Kyle, and a noted champion mare, Lady Lawrence. Mr. Hassard had from Mr. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew, the well-known Handsome Prince, one of the few survivors of the renowned Prince of Wales-Darnley cross, which for about ten years dominated our showyards. Although somewhat advanced in years, Mount Royal, Cawdor Cup and Handsome Prince are horses with first-class records. A good thick colt was also secured by Mr. Hassard from Mr. James Kilpatrick, Kilmarlock. Besides these more prominent exporters, Mr. Adam Dawson, Camnington, and Mr. J. Boag, Ravenshoe, have taken away—the former two good colts, the latter seven well-bred fillies. These latter were all bred in Amandale, and should prove a valuable addition to the breeding stock of Canada. Mr. Dawson got his horses from Mr. Peter Crawford, Dumfries.

The big societies have been squaring up the results of the great shows. The Highland will have a substantial surplus on its Perth show. The drawings amounted to nearly £5,000. The Royal estimates the loss on its second show at Park Royal to be about £9,000. How this deficit is to be faced is at present a mystery. The society's exchequer was practically depleted before the new show-yard was opened. As a matter of fact the Royal Agricultural Society is bankrupt, with no visible means of raising money for the future. The desperate nature of the situation is recognized, but that is the best that can be said. While difficulties of this nature are assailing the biggest of all our shows, the county shows in Scotland are doing well financially, and also contributing materially to the agricultural education of the country. The Morayshire Farmer Club has its seat in Elgin, and the conditions there are favorable to a great agricultural success. All the north country shows are more or less dominated by the cattle-feeding element. The fine show of cross-bred stock in Scotland is to be seen at the Ross-shire show at Invergordon, at Elgin, and at a great country fair or show held at Keith, in Banffshire. Cattle and turkeys, or, in old Scots, "nowt" and "neeps," are the main factors in the agricultural economy of these northern parts. Without them there would be no prosperity for the industry in the shows at Dumfries, Kelso and Peebles find their chief attraction in sheep. Cheviots still lead the way down there. The Clydesdale is the prevailing horse breed, both north and south. Some of the best Galloways of the present day were seen at the Dumfries show.

There is some little discussion regarding a successful effort made in Canada to manure land by means of a catch crop of clover. The suggestion has been acted on in some few cases here, and with good results. This is an illustration of the advantages which flow from many cases of the same kind have as yet come under our notice, but the idea is sound, and will no doubt be acted on. Another matter in debate at present is the sale and shipment of blackface wool to the States. This particular product is in great demand for the manufacture of coarse carpets, on your side of the Atlantic. The manufacturers here complain that the man who purchases his wool carelessly and the man who is careless in the way in which he handles it in the end. There is one

A Chat About the Fairs.

By "Spectator."

The agricultural fair is one of the earliest schemes devised for the improvement of agriculture, dating in Canada back to 1765, when the first Canadian agricultural exhibition of which we have any records was held in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

The object of the early promoters of the societies out of which have grown our modern fairs, was primarily to promote the best interests of agriculture and allied industries. This end they hoped to accomplish by spreading information concerning the varieties of

so-called "special features" that have gradually crept into our fair system; but it is not the purpose of the writer to criticise or find fault, though that were a much easier task than to suggest improvement. A certain amount of amusement or entertainment seems to be necessary to a successful fair. How this entertainment shall be supplied must be left to the judgment of the several boards of management. It is enough to stipulate that these features of the show be clean, and that those attractions which are calculated—deliberately calculated, as some of them are—to appeal to the baser instincts, and to the lowest elements in the community, shall be eliminated.

But if the fair is to fulfill its mission, education, not mere entertainment, must be its most prominent feature. It is not enough to hold an exhibition and award prizes. This is only a means to an end. The main purpose should be to present to the people correct ideas, and to show them in as far as possible how these ideals may be attained. To do this it is necessary to appoint judges that are competent to give the reasons for their awards. It is not enough merely to place the ribbons; if the fair is to be educational, the spectators must be told wherein one animal excels another, and why certain types and formations are more

desirable than others. If we say that the prize has been awarded to a certain horse because of superior action, we must take pains to point out wherein his action is better than that of his competitor. There are many young men in the country who do not know what a judge is looking for when he asks an exhibitor to move his horse in the ring. To them the best action is the most flashy and attractive, nothing more; they neither know nor care whether a horse goes true and square on his limbs or not. It is the business of the fair to make all these things plain to those who want to know. This demands unusual ability on the part of the judge. Not only must he be a good judge of live stock, but he must have the necessary tact to point out these desirable and undesirable conformations without unduly disparaging any man's exhibit. The defeated exhibitor should not be made to feel sore.

Judging competitions, open to farmers' sons within a certain age limit, is another feature that might well be adopted at every county fair. A man can learn to do only by doing. It is one thing to be told what conformation, style and action is desirable in a horse; it is quite another thing to be asked to go into a ring and place a number of animals in the order of their merit.

Few exercises are more educative in their effect, or call into exercise more valuable mental faculties, than that of judging live stock. Here are two animals before you, neither of them perfect, for perfection is seldom met with here below; each excels the other in certain particulars, and each has corresponding defects of more or less importance. A good judge must have a quick and accurate eye, to detect the good qualities and the defects of each; he must have a well-balanced judgment, to weigh the one defect over against the

overhead price. This is not an uncommon complaint in other connections. Merchants who buy butter in many districts in Scotland are subjected to the same charge. It seems strange that good and bad stuff should command the same market. There is little inducement to do the thing well when such is the case. The secret of success with you is uniformity, and that of foods on a high level. There is great need for organization in this country, but so long as a living can be made, and business be carried on, farmers will not combine to any purpose. They are firm believers in individualism, and to some extent losers thereby.

"SCOTLAND YET."

A Skin Disease in Pigs from Running in Wet Rape.

"I have been using rape as a forage for hogs for four years, but have had so much trouble with my hogs getting sore from running in the rape that I have decided to stop using it as a hog pasture. In 1901 I had a bunch of Poland-China hogs in rape from one to two feet high. They were not bothered with the skin disease. In 1902 I had a bunch of Poland-Chinas and Chester Whites in rape from one to two feet high, and the white ones were sore. In 1903 I had no rape, and had no trouble with the skin diseases. In 1904 I have Poland-China hogs in oats and rape pasture, the oats one foot high and the rape four to six inches high. Sows and pigs all have sore noses and ears. The pigs have had free access to the rape day and night. After this experience I have concluded that it will not pay me to use rape any longer for hog pasture."

The above from Wallace's Farmer might tend to discourage farmers in the use of rape, which Prof. Grisdale, Agriculturist, C. E. F., Ottawa, considers is one of the cheapest foods known for growing hogs. As the gentleman above has had considerable experience in the growing and feeding of rape, both from the experimental and commercial standpoint, we considered it would be of value for our readers to have his advice on the subject, which is as follows:

Our experience is that white or red skinned or haired pigs suffer in the way indicated; that is, the skin, particularly about the ears and shoulders, blisters and eventually falls off, carrying the hair with it. Black pigs are never affected, so far as I know. I think the trouble is caused by the action of some oil or juice exuding from the leaves of the rape, which exudation is induced by the presence of water, either dew or rain being capable of imparting this injurious power to the rape leaves. The remedy or prevention is this:

First—Feed the rape in the pen, since it is only through the pigs coming in contact with the wet leaves that the trouble is caused.

Second—Turn the pigs into the rape before it is high enough to reach over their backs, under which conditions we never had any trouble.

Third—Arrange the pens so as to keep the pigs out of the rape when it is wet, since it does not affect them at all when dry.

A Sheep Beats a Hog.

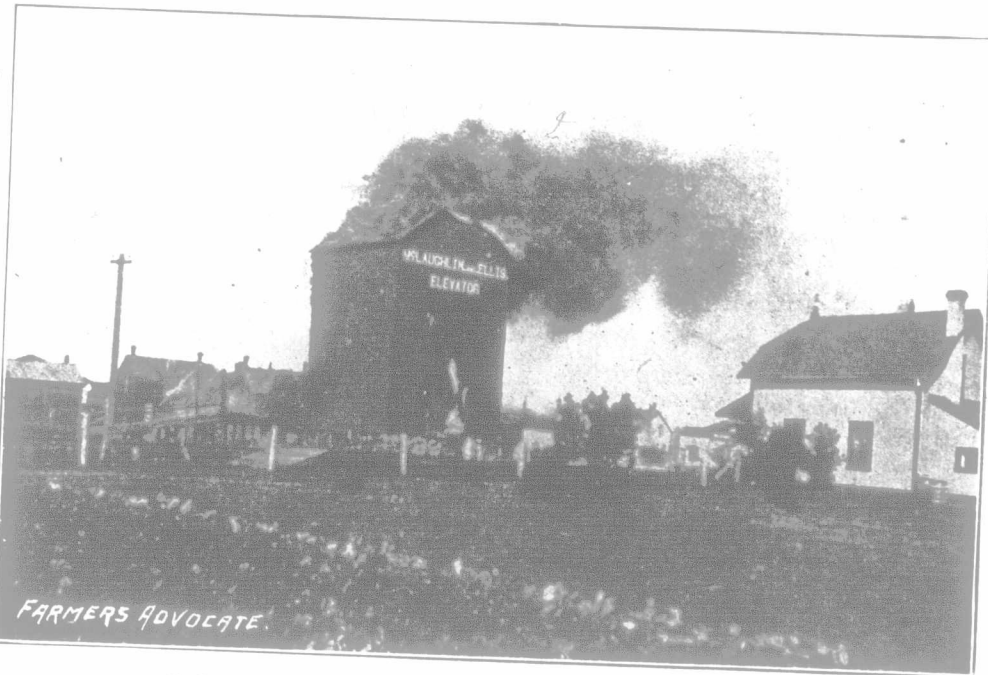
Prof. Thos. Shaw, of Minnesota, an ex-Canadian, is one of the best authorities on the weed question to-day. He has studied weeds and the best methods of eradicating them, and offers the following eulogy to the meek and inoffensive sheep as a destroyer of weeds and weed seeds:

"Sheep stand supreme among weed destroyers. In this respect the average sheep is better than the average boy. It is far away ahead of many men. It never looks up at the sun to see if noon is at hand when it is destroying weeds. It never gets discouraged because weeds are numerous, but goes right on fighting them through all the days of the season of pasturage. In the early part of the season it will prevent them from coming into bloom. In the latter part of the same it will put the seeds into a living sepulchre from which they will never emerge alive.

"Weeds are much more likely to escape the eye of the farmer in byplaces than to escape the eye of a sheep. It is in fence corners and other places where the plow cannot be used that they find a refuge when driven from the cultivated fields. But in their coverts the sheep will find them, and when they do their eye will not pity nor their teeth spare. The stomach of a sheep in relation to weeds is like the grave. It is ever crying, 'Give, give,' and with weeds it is never satisfied. A small band of sheep on any farm that is reasonably well fenced will far more than repay their winter keep in the weeds which they destroy in summer. It follows, therefore, that a small band of sheep can be kept on any farm under the conditions just stated without any cost whatever for the food which they consume, to say nothing of the return which they give in wool and mutton."

Cartwright Grain-growers Organize.

A meeting of the farmers was held in the Orange hall on August 13th, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association. Mr. James Stancombe was chosen to preside. After considerable discussion had taken place pertaining to the grain-growers' interests, the meeting proceeded to organize, with a very encouraging list of members. The following officers were elected: President, James Stancombe; Vice-president, William Wadlie, Sr.; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. Taylor. Board of Directors—R. J. Donbath, B. Holms, John Wallace, J. W. Buly, W. Moores, and R. P. Williams.



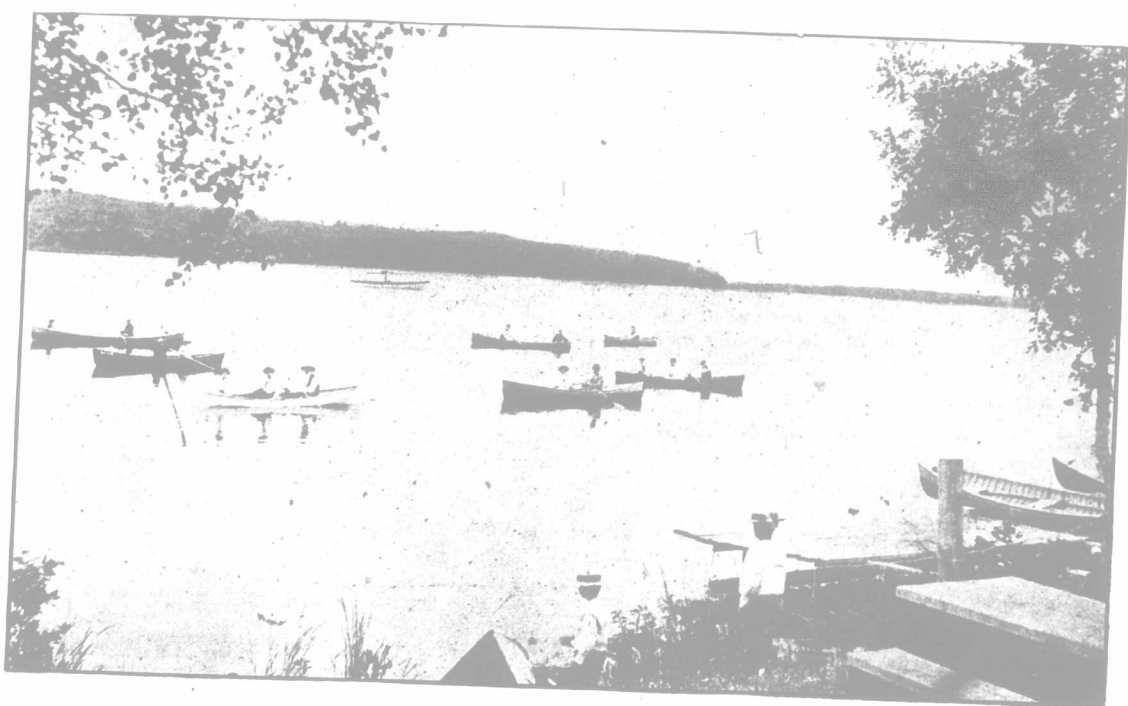
Going Up in Smoke—Cartwright Elevator on Fire.

farm crops best adapted to each particular district, the various breeds of the different classes of live stock that were from time to time being introduced into the country, and the newest and most successful methods of farm practice.

To awaken and maintain public interest, the stimulus of competition was introduced, and prizes were offered for excellence in the various products of the farm, and of other industries closely related to agriculture.

In this way the agricultural fair came into being. As to whether or not the ideals of its promoters have been attained is not for us to say; but, in spite of the fact that many of our county and township fairs are far from what some of us would have them be, it cannot be denied that the agricultural show has been a very important factor in the improvement of agriculture. This is especially true with respect to our live-stock interests. It is very much to be doubted that the various breeds of live stock would ever have attained their present state of excellence, approaching very close in many cases to perfection, had our breeders not been impelled by the prospect of showing-ring competition. Deep down in every human heart lies the love of conquest, and to every manly man the sense of victory is a very real source of satisfaction. It is to this instinct that we owe much, if not most, of our twentieth century progress.

Education, then, and improvement in the products of the country, were the reasons assigned for the organization of the first agricultural societies and the institution of agricultural fairs; and it is on these grounds to-day that the legislative grant for these purposes is justified. True, it is sometimes hard to explain how these ends are furthered by some of the



Killarney Lake.

On the shores of which Southern Manitoba's great fair was held, July 19th to 21st.

other, and of a number of evils to choose the least; and he must have the faculty of decision, and be willing to place himself on record as holding certain opinions.

This latter is a mental habit, the value of which is too often overlooked. Many men are so afflicted with mental laziness that they have no definite opinions of their own on any subject. Ask them to define their position concerning any question that is claiming public interest and they will give you an evasive or non-committal answer. Their opinions are always in the making, and, consequently, they are easily swayed in any direction by every wave of public agitation that comes along.

When a young man enters a judging competition of this kind, therefore, he receives a training in quickness and accuracy of perception, balance of judgment and habits of decision; all of which are valuable traits that will contribute much to his success in any department of industry in which his lot may be cast.

One reform that the writer would like to suggest to our fair boards, would be a revision of the prize-lists, so that the most liberal prizes be allotted to those breeds that are most largely represented in the district. A multiplication of breeds in any given locality is in many respects an evil. The supremacy of Great Britain in the live-stock world may be attributed in large part to the fact that the breeders of each district have devoted themselves to the improvement of those breeds that seemed to be best adapted to local conditions; and thus we have certain counties noted for Shorthorn cattle, others for Hereford, and others again for Angus. This is an advantage in many ways, but especially in facilitating sales. When a particular locality becomes noted, say for Clydesdale horses, it becomes a sort of Mecca for buyers. Not only does it offer a larger number of animals from which to select, but it also affords an opportunity to get a shipment together with much less expense of time and money than if a buyer were obliged to pick up a few animals here and a few at some other point perhaps many miles away.

Such a revision of the prize-lists as I have suggested would also tend to circumvent the professional showman, who gets together a few animals of a breed in which there is not likely to be any competition, and then proceeds to make a circuit of the fairs, purely and simply for the money there is in it. To give prizes for classes in which there is likely to be little or no competition is little better than a misappropriation of public funds.

Prizes might well be given for skill in fitting and showing live stock, the competition to be open to farmers' sons within a certain age limit. A competition of this kind would be both interesting and profitable, not only to the participants, but also to the spectators. To fit and show stock to the best advantage is an art that demands not only knowledge, but skill. It is painful to watch some men showing stock; the man is often a disgrace to the animal he is leading.

Let a prize be given for the best fitted and shown farm team, independent of the merits of the horses themselves, and let as many young men as possible be induced to enter the competition. The competitors will obtain from older horsemen, and from every other available source, a fund of information on the feeding, care and handling of horses that, but for the prospect of the coming competition, they would perhaps never acquire; but in addition to this, and of vastly more importance, they will gain a greater love for their work and a more abiding faith in their own powers of achievement. If we have aroused in a man a strong spirit of self-reliance, and an enthusiastic love for his profession, we have done him a greater good, it seems to me, than if we had merely furnished him with information or put him in the way of making more money.

A Waterworks System Wanted.

For the man who will devise and exploit a thoroughly efficient and easily workable system of waterworks and sewage disposal for the farms there is a fortune awaiting. This is one of the most crying needs of the farm home, and in the interests of health and human life some system of sanitary disposal of sewage is demanded. On numerous farms such provision is already made, but the vast majority of country people know nothing of the workings of sanitary sewage systems. Open discussion would do much toward familiarizing people with principles and practices of water supply and sewage disposal, and to this end we would ask any one who has had a practical experience with a system suitable for ordinary farm purposes to give others the benefit of their knowledge through the columns of the "Farmer's Advocate."

Stock Inspector for Winnipeg.

During the shipping season of this year the Territorial Stock-growers' Association will have a stock inspector at Winnipeg. Lem Cheshire, a Mexican, who has grown up in the cow business, and is a lightning brand reader, has been chosen for the work.

Grain Survey Board.

In our notes from the Capital, which appeared recently, the statement was made that the City of Winnipeg appointed three members of the Grain Survey Board. This should read the Board of Trade of the City of Winnipeg appoints three members. The board will be under control of the Governor-General-in-Council.

The Illinois Cattle-feeding Experiment.

The Illinois Experiment Station has just completed an exhaustive experiment in cattle-feeding. In all 136 steers were fed, from November 28th to June 1st.

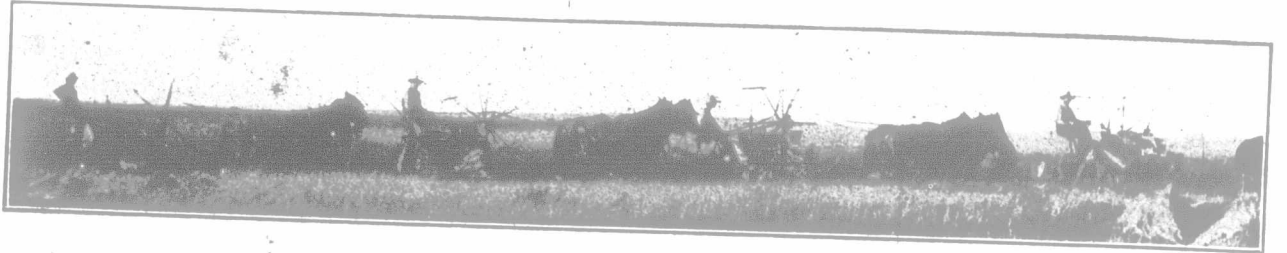
When the records of the experiment are finally published and interpreted in bulletin form, the Station will include in its estimation of the various rations not only what the rations have done in the way of producing gain and marketable finish, and the quality of the finished product, but also the cost of securing these results, including cost of feed and the necessarily differing costs of preparing the various rations for feeding, and also the differences in labor involved in feeding the several rations after they are prepared. The latter differences are by no means as wide as are the former ones, notwithstanding the fact that different rations have been fed to ten different lots of steers.

The cattle were high-grade Shorthorns. Some of

the start for food consumed, the cattle cost only \$4.53 per cwt. at the time the experiment proper began.

The following rations were fed to eleven different lots of steers:

Lot.	Number of Steers.	RATION FED.	Lbs. beef made per bush. corn.	Lbs. meat or beef and pork made per bush. of corn.
I.....	10	Silage, corn meal, gluten meal, oil meal, and clover hay.....	8.25	8.32
II.....	15	Ear corn, gluten meal, oil meal and clover hay.....	8.03	9.11
III.....	15	Ear corn and clover hay.....	6.91	8.15
IV.....	15	Corn meal, gluten meal, oil meal, and clover hay.....	8.02	8.27



One End of a Long Line—Where the Money Comes From.

them were a little large, and of the growthy type, but withal smooth, well finished, and of good weights. Professor Mumford is a strong advocate of getting cattle on feed slowly, and of never feeding an excessively heavy grain ration, although Canadian feeders would consider the amounts of grain fed in this experiment quite heavy feeding. He believes that this system of feeding is attended with more economical gains and a better distribution of fat throughout the carcass, both of which factors it must be conceded are very important, because the cheaper gains affect vitally the feeders' profits, and the smoothness or even distribution of fat not only helps the feeder to get a better price for his cattle, but also this better distribution of fat actually adds to the value of the carcass from the butchers' viewpoint.

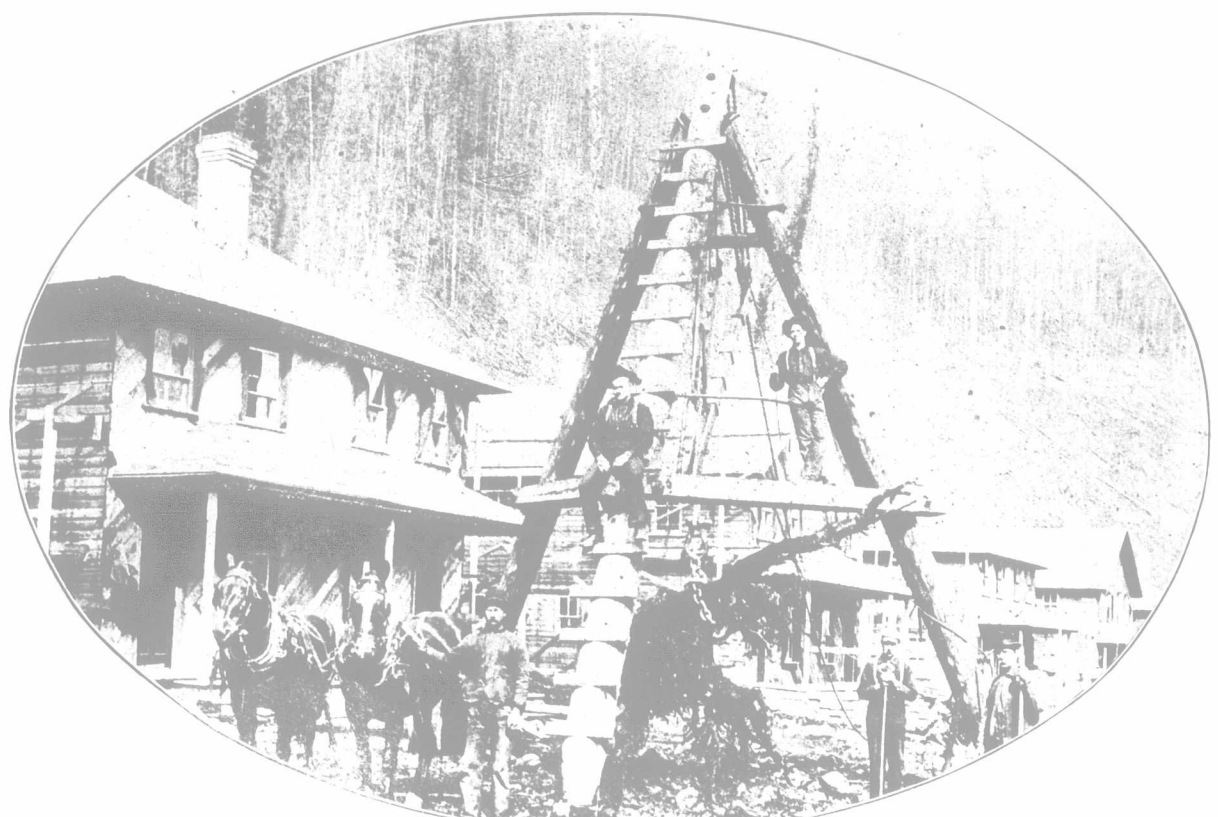
The cattle were purchased on the Chicago market, but were not placed in the feed lots immediately upon their arrival at the experimental cattle-feeding plant, but were kept for some time in the feed lots to accustom them to their new surroundings, and submit them to a period of preliminary feeding, and, furthermore, to give them an opportunity to "fill." It was not the purpose of the author of the experiment to permit the "fill" to figure in the average daily gains of the various lots. The gains reported, therefore, are by no means as large as they would have been if the "fill" were averaged in.

The financial aspect of this fact can be appreciated when we note the fact that while the steers cost an average of \$4.654 per cwt. laid down in the feed lots, by securing the "fill" and the apparent large gains at

V.....	15	Corn meal, gluten meal, oil meal, clover hay, hay chaffed and mingled with the grain.....	8.03	8.18
VI.....	15	Corn-and-cob meal, gluten meal, oil meal, clover hay.....	8.01	8.17
VII.....	15	Corn-and-cob meal, gluten meal, oil meal and clover hay, hay chaffed and mingled with the grain.....	8.38	8.65
VIII.....	10	Shock corn, ear corn, according to common practice, and clover hay; oil meal being fed during the latter part of feeding period.....	6.65	7.92
IX.....	10	Shelled corn, oil meal and clover hay (fed in ordinary dirt or mud lot).....	6.99	8.65
X.....	10	Shelled corn, gluten meal, oil meal and clover hay (fed in paved lot in comparison with Lot IX.).....	6.76	8.83
XI.....	6	Same as Lot VII., but fed in self-feeder; afterwards discarded.		

A sufficient number of pigs to prevent waste followed each lot. The number for each lot was as follows: Lot I., 1 pig; Lot II., 8; Lot III., 8; Lot IV., 4; Lot V., 4; Lot VI., 4; Lot VII., 4; Lot VIII., 6; Lot IX., 7; and Lot X., 7.

Fully six weeks were used in getting the steers on full feed, the amount of corn fed at the beginning being about seven pounds, and hay fifteen pounds. At the end of the experiment the steers were getting approximately 16.4 pounds corn and four pounds hay per 1,000 pounds live weight. Where gluten meal or oil meal was used in the ration it was fed at the rate of three pounds per steer per day. Following is the total number of pounds of beef, pork and meat produced, on the basis of 15 steers in each lot:



Clearing a Town Site in Alberta—The Tall Rockies Rise to the West.

cost only \$4.53 per bush. Proper began. eleven different

Lbs. beef made per bush. corn. Lbs. meat or beef and pork made per bush. of corn.

oil 8.25 8.32
meal 8.03 9.11
... 6.91 8.15
... 8.02 8.27

8.03 8.18
8.01 8.17

8.38 8.65

6.65 7.92

6.99 8.65

6.76 8.83

waste fol- was as fol- II., 8; Lot I., 4; Lot

steers on nning being At the g approxi- y per 1,000 l meal was e of three total num- ed, on the

Lot	Pounds beef.	Pounds pork.	Pounds meat.
I.....	6,531	55	6,586
II.....	6,250	840	7,090
III.....	5,589	1,000	6,589
IV.....	6,290	198	6,488
V.....	6,327	120	6,447
VI.....	6,240	128	6,368
VII.....	6,693	215	6,908
VIII.....	5,655	1,080	6,735
IX.....	5,448	1,298	6,746
X.....	5,287	1,613	6,899

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the results of this experiment indicate that if a feeder wished to produce the largest amount of beef possible from a given amount of corn it could be done by feeding the corn in the form of corn-and-cob meal. Corn fed as silage and supplemented with corn meal seems to be the next most efficient for beef production, but when it comes to the factor of pork production, the pigs seem to recover more from the droppings of the corn-and-cob meal fed steers than from the silage fed steers.

After three years of careful experimentation with silage as a factor in beef production, Professor Mumford firmly believes that there is less in the droppings of silage fed steers that can be recovered by the pigs, than from any other system of feeding with which he is familiar. It will also be noted that the ordinary method of fattening cattle—that is, where shock corn followed with ear corn, and the use of oil meal for the last six weeks, with clover hay fed throughout the experiment—is least efficient for beef production. However, the cattle fed by this method were but little behind the ones getting their corn in the form of shelled corn, as also might be said of the steers getting ear corn without its being supplemented with oil meal. The ration that appeared to be most efficient for meat production—that is, beef and pork combined—was that of ear corn and clover hay when supplemented by oil meal and gluten meal. This is a most important point, for the feeding of ear corn is attended with about the least labor expended upon any of the lot, save where shock corn was fed. This result further indicates that while the feeding of ear corn does not produce the maximum amount of beef, the part of the ration that is not utilized in beef production is left in a form which can be recovered from the droppings by the pigs. By comparing this result in meat production with that of any of the meal-fed steers, it would indicate that instead of the feeding of ear corn being a wasteful practice it is a most economical one.

One of the practical objections that might be raised to the use of corn meal or corn-and-cob meal, is that not much of this feed can be prepared in advance of the time it is to be used, as it requires much care to keep it from heating. This is true even when these meals are mixed with chaffed hay. The advantage of feeding a meal ration is that the pig can be practically eliminated from use or consideration.

The basis of determining the amount of corn to be fed in this test other than the appetites of the steers was ear corn. That is, the amounts of shelled corn, meal, etc., fed were kept as nearly uniform as possible on the basis of ear corn.

The question of the bearing of the amount of the labor involved in the various systems of feeding corn and clover hay will be fully worked out and discussed in the forthcoming bulletin. It will then be known whether from a practical standpoint it paid in this test to expend much or little labor in preparing the feed for the steers.

The average daily gain per steer for all the lots by four weeks periods was as follows: First period of four weeks, 1.58 lbs.; second period, 2.85 lbs.; third period, 1.96 lbs.; fourth period, 1.82 lbs.; fifth period, 2.22 lbs.; sixth period, 2.33 lbs.; and seventh period, 2.91 lbs. Thus it will be seen that the steers were making their best gains during the last period, and this

was not due to heavier feeding during this period, because during the third, fourth and fifth periods the cattle were fed a heavier ration per 1,000 lbs. live weight than during the seventh period, and the daily gains during those three periods were considerably less.

Number bushels corn, roughage and nitrogenous concentrate consumed by each lot:

The appended table gives the number of steers in each lot, their average weight at Champaign, Ill., on June 1st, and at Chicago on June 2nd, the average shrink per steer, and the prices at which they sold:

Lot.	No. of steers.	Average weight at Champaign, June 1, '04.	Average weight at Chicago, June 2, '04.	Average shrink per steer.	Selling price.
I.....	10	1,466.00	1,424	4.20	\$6.10
II.....	15	1,489.33	1,444	3.02	6.20
III.....	15	1,401.00	1,356	3.06	6.00
IV.....	15	1,449.66	1,416	2.24	6.10
V.....	15	1,475.66	1,438	2.51	6.10
VI.....	15	1,451.66	1,424	1.84	6.10
VII.....	15	1,462.66	1,425	2.61	6.20
VIII.....	10	1,434.00	1,396	3.08	6.00
IX.....	10	1,424.00	1,382	4.20	5.95
X.....	10	1,414.50	1,362	2.25	6.05

Crop and Market Conditions in England.

The intense heat which has prevailed for some time has given place this week to cooler weather. Harvest work has now become general throughout the greater part of England. As a rule, the corn stands up well for the reaping machine, and as there is no great weight of straw, the work of cutting goes on with exceptional celerity. In many parts of the country the whole of the corn can be cut with the reaping machine, while there are some districts where the crops were so much beaten down by storms that a good deal of cutting by hand will be necessary. Carting has made very fair progress in the early districts, and many stacks of oats and wheat are to be seen. But the crops have ripened so suddenly that cutting and shocking are more urgent than carting is. The latter operation, like the former, is quick work, as the bulk of the straw is generally small compared with what is grown in most seasons.

The ram and flock sale season is now with us, and reports to hand speak of the demand being a thoroughly good one, and prices quite equal to those of former years. One fresh record has been established, moreover, viz., \$945.00 for the hire of a Hampshire Down ram lamb for the period of five weeks. The previous record was \$895.00, made last season.

The mention of the Royal Show reminds me that the Royal Agricultural Society are calling a conference of their members to discuss their affairs. The last two shows at Park Royal have meant a loss of something like \$90,000.00, which the Society could ill afford. There can be no doubt that more revenue is wanted from some source or other, but it is deplorable it does not come in the natural way, through the turnstiles.

Wheat.—There has been a further advance in prices this week, mainly owing to a further sharp rise in the American markets, which, in its turn, has been caused by unfavorable reports regarding the spring wheat crop, and largely reduced estimates of the total American crop. The serious deficiency in the Austro-Hungarian crop and the reduced estimates in regard to the French and German crops, also tend to add strength to the market, but it was quite clear that the trade views with a certain amount of skepticism any advance in prices on the eve of new crop deliveries, when farmers generally may be supposed to be forced to sell for pecuniary reasons. This will

account for the limited business passing at the enhanced rates. Some fine samples of New English wheat have been shown on the Mark Lane market this week at \$7.90. There have been no offers of American spring wheats, but No. 1 northern Manitoba, ex ship, offers at \$9.06; No. 2, at \$8.80; and No. 3, at \$8.50 per 496 lbs.

The supplies at Deptford cattle market keep above the average, but with the imports of refrigerated beef being very small, prices have been in favor of sellers. On Saturday and Monday, Yankee cattle were making up to 13¢. per lb., and Canadians from 12¢. to 12½¢. for some choice beasts 12½¢. On Wednesday the demand Smithfield, and 969 Canadian cattle changed was slowed in sympathy with the slackness at hands at 11½¢. to 12¢., while the top price for States beasts was 12½¢.; 1,150 Canadian sheep met a ready sale at 12½¢. per lb.

Markets.

Markets.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

Wheat—Nothing doing as far as the actual transfer of grain from the farmer to the miller or exporter is concerned. The exaggerated reports of rust in the Canadian West have been spread by bull-operators, as they are termed on the option market, who have bought a lot of paper-wheat and are anxious to unload at a big figure, thus shearing the lambs; in other words, parting the innocent from his cash. Wheat prices promise to be good when the market opens, for reasons aside from the speculators' tales. Quotations are: No. 1 northern, \$1.05½; No. 2 northern, \$1.03½; No. 3 northern, 99c.; all Port Arthur and Ft. William.

Oats—Firm, at 38½¢. for No. 2 white at Winnipeg. Hay—\$7.50 to \$8, new baled stuff. Millstuffs—Flour, up 10c. all round on the 98-lb. sack. Bran and shorts, in sympathy with other movements, are up \$1 a ton.

Dairy Produce—Market very quiet, jobbers holding back, expecting a large make, 11c. to 13c. for dairy butter. Eggs—Good stock at Winnipeg brings 19c. Poultry—Fowl, 10c. a pound alive; per pair, chickens, 45c. to 75c.

Hides—Good demand, result of packers' strike. Seneca Root—60c. for good dry root.

LIVE STOCK.

Cattle—Export stuff down 25c., \$3.25 being the price. Sheep and Hogs—Steady, at \$3.50 and \$4.75 respectively.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$5.10 to \$5.85; poor to medium, \$4.10 to \$4.90; stockers and feeders, \$3.40 to \$3.55; Texas-fed steers, \$3 to \$4.25. Hogs—Mixed and butchers', \$5 to \$5.25; fair to heavy, \$5.15 to \$5.35. Sheep—Good to choice wethers, \$3.50 to \$3.90; fair to choice mixed, \$3 to \$4; native lambs, \$3.50 to \$5.75.

Montreal Market.

Montreal.—Prime heaves, 4½c. to 4¼c. per pound; good medium at 3¼c. to 4¼c. Shipping sheep, 3¼c.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are firmer, at 11½c. to 12¼c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 11c. per pound. Sheep, 10½c. to 12¼c., dressed weight.

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"Tis home where'er the heart is,
Where'er its living treasures dwell,
In cabin, or in princely hall,
In forest haunt or hermit's cell.
'Tis bright where'er the heart is,
'Tis fairy spells have power to bring
Fresh fountains to the wilderness,
And to the desert vernal spring."

The Taking of Laurella.

"Please leave them thar dishes alone, Laurella, and come and set down."

"Did you want to talk to me?"

The girl turned a face of lovely surprise over her shoulder as she gave a great yellow bowl an extra vigorous shove back upon the high shelf.

Did he want to talk to her? Her lover looked at her in helpless irritation. This was the history of their courtship; when he met her at quarterly or grove meetings he fancied that if he were alone with her he might make headway. When they had the great kitchen all to themselves, as to-night, with the firelight making gusty shadow and shine upon its crammed walls, he found that she slipped through his fingers like a mist-wreath or a moon-beam, and evaded his ardor by not recognizing it.

"Course I want to talk to you. What do you reckon I come all the way over from the Fur Cove fer?"

"I didn't know. I was a wonderin'. I thought maybe you wanted to see pappy or the boys."

The attitude of the mountain girl toward men and matrimony is primitive. She is not seeking the one nor admiring the other. She animadvert upon characteristics purely masculine as defects. Masculine size she professes to consider clumsiness; a bass voice is a "great coarse, rough voice." When she is finally wed, the countryside is to understand that it is an event which never entered into her calculations, which has been accomplished only by surprise and superior force.

Jason Bushares sat, hypnotized, watching how the firelight ran up Laurella's white throat, lingering in her eyelashes, throwing their shadow upward, adding an extra touch of surprised inquiry to her countenance, as she faced him and professed herself ready to hear the business upon which he had come. But was she? Would she listen?

"Don't you remember, Laurella, when you an' me used to go to the hollerin' school together, an' I was always a writin' notes to you, just as soon as I learned how to write—or print, rather?"

"Aw, law! Them days!" laughed Laurella with heightened color, ignoring the significance of his speech. "Didn't the teacher have big feet? I've studied about his feet many a time since, when I ought to have been thinkin' of somethin' sensible. Has your ma put in any o' them dice pattern counterpanes for to weave, Jason?"

The fate of nations might have hung upon Mother Bushares' weaving, if one could judge by the girl's face; but Jason ignored the question.

"Don't you remember, when I went down to Grayville and got me a job on the railroad, how I sent you a vollen-tine?" he pursued.

"No," the girl cried, with sparkling eyes. "Was it a come?"

"You know it wasn't. My name was on it, an' it said—"

Jason floundered helplessly before those laughing eyes. He sought desperately in

his mind for the exact words that had been in the valentine—they would have served his purpose well.

"Seems to me I do mind about a right pretty vollen-tine that had a name wrote so scratchy on it I couldn't tell who 'twas sent it. I jes' made it up in my own mind it was Bob Provine—he's always up to such foolishness—an' let it go at that. Did your folks put up as much meat as usual this fall? Looks like our hogs never would fatten, an' pappy won't kill till they're jes' so."

"Yes," choked Jason, "we killed last week. I guess we've got ruther more than usual—er perhaps considerable less."

The girl giggled.

"You ain't thinkin' a word about what you're sayin'," she commented softly.

"I'm a thinkin' about somethin' I want to say," Jason burst out, and would have gone further; but the girl rose hastily.

"Well, this'll never do me," she began.

"Ef you don't mind, I guess I'll weave a spell. I promised mammy I'd finish the jeans for Homer's coat."

Cruel Laurella! Tall and fresh and fair, pink and white as the mountain laurel for which she was named, she had already woven a spell; and Jason could not utter the rebellion that was in him, as she seated herself at the loom whose whirr and bang would be a ready reason for failing to hear anything that she chose not to recognize.

And so for half an hour the tormented swain stood at her shoulder.

"Laurella, I jes' want you to listen a minute."

"All right, Jason, you holler right good an' loud, an' I can hear you even when the loom's a goin'."

But what man ever desired to "holler" such speeches right good and loud? Besides, if he did so his shouts would be audible in the loft above, where the boys slept, and in the room across the open porch, where the parents and the younger children were.

Finally Laurella's weaving came to an end, because she lacked a darning-needle to pull out an unwelcome knot. Jason was standing threateningly close.

"You jest get me that there poke off of the high-shelf, will you?" she asked, turning coquettishly over her shoulder.

"Tain't here."

"Oh, yes, 'tis—all eyes an' no eyes—hit's right beside the yaller bowl. No—no! Don't take the yaller bowl down! You, Jate Bushares—I'll never speak to you again!"

But she was too late. She sprang up and ran across the room to where Jason Bushares set the yellow bowl upon the table, tilted it over, and emptied out all her girlish treasures: the little smudgy printed letter he had first written to her, on a dog-eared fly-leaf of his second reader; the "vollen-tine" she had laughed about and denied knowledge of; a tintype taken at Grayville, and penciled across in her handwriting, "My own true love."

This last item settled it.

"Ye said ye wouldn't have that picture," Jason murmured, as he caught her in his arms and held her fast. "Ye said it was too ugly. Ye said ye was jes' carryin' it home to give it to your brother."

Laurella looked up with blue eyes drowned in tears, thus permitting the enemy an advantage which he was not slow in taking.

"What do you expect a girl to do?" she finally murmured gently.

"Why, jest like you did," answered her lover, happily. "I wouldn't have a single hair o' your head changed—now I've got ye at last!"

[Grace MacGowan Cooke, in Munsey's.]

Traveling Notes.

By Eleanor.

PISA, GENOA, THE RIVIERA.

From Rome we travelled to Pisa, where we had an afternoon and spent one night. Our afternoon, of course, was taken up with seeing the cathedral, its famous leaning Tower, and the Baptistry. They are all very beautiful, and the tower very quaint with its marked incline from the perpendicular. The Baptistry is noted for its marvellous echo, as well as its beautifully sculptured marble pulpit. The human voice is reflected like the tones of a beautiful organ. The next morning saw us in the train, skirting the Mediterranean on the Italian Riviera. We passed through miles and miles of tunnels in the solid rocky coast to rush out upon beautiful views overlooking the sea, lovely orangeries, olive groves, and little white towns that dot the shores. It was a glorious sunny day, and we thoroughly enjoyed the journey to Genoa, where we again spent another afternoon and night. After coffee and a wash, we took the train to the Campo Santo, which lies some little distance from the town. It had great fascinations for me when I visited it ten years ago. Many of its marble monuments are very fine, but after seeing the statuary of Rome and Florence they did not appear in the same way. The scenery of the French Riviera is even more beautiful than that of the Italian, greater wealth being displayed in the houses and gardens, which contain luxuriant date palms, masses of carnations and violets. We travelled to Nice by a slow train, so we had a better opportunity of seeing the country and the little towns at which we stopped every few miles, whose occupants gain a livelihood by shipbuilding, olive-oil making, fruit-growing, etc. A great feature along the coast was the washing, taking place in the streams just where they ran into the ocean. The articles were then set out to dry on the pebbly beach, being held firmly at the corners by good solid pieces of stone. Our fortnight's stay at Nice was marred by unfortunate weather—cold and damp, with snow on the surrounding hills—a most unusual weather freak. We had only about four sunny days, and these were oppressively warm. We all did less and felt more tired here than at any other place we had visited during the winter. Nell and I, it is true, attempted some French conversation for an hour daily with an exceedingly nice French girl, but that was about the limit of work. We made a few excursions to the surrounding places. Monte Carlo we visited three times, twice by day and once by night. It is a charming spot, beautifully situated on a rocky prominence overlooking a dear little blue bay. The Casino and its grounds, too, are very fine. It was a sight to see the gambling tables, with men and women three or four rows deep, watching keenly the little ball on the roulette tables. Most of the gamblers seemed cool, and apparently old hands at the game. I saw nothing more tragic than a heated dispute between a "croupier" and a disappointed loser. By night it was a very gay sight, with its well-lit rooms and the beautiful dresses of the ladies. Cannes is also a beautiful spot. It has a more countrified appearance than Nice, with its larger gardens. The Mimosas were all in bloom all the time of our visit, and among them were some real "Australian" wattles, and the lovely yellow that they gave the hills, and their sweet scent, were like a glimpse

and whiff of Australian spring. At Cannes we visited the dear little church erected by Queen Victoria to the memory of her son, the Duke of Albany. In it is a marble figure representing the Duke in Highland costume, recumbent on a mausoleum. For our journey here from Nice we had beautiful weather, and we were able to enjoy the scenes along the coast. We caused a little excitement in our railway carriage by making tea with our spirit lamp, one guarding the kettle while another kept watch lest the conductor should take it into his head to pay us a visit. He never came, and we thoroughly appreciated the cup that cheers but not inebriates. The patient is making steady progress, we are happy to say. Next time she will write herself; then we shall be probably miles away from each other.

ELEANOR.

Shakespeare and Nature.

When we turn to literature we find that our greatest men are those whose intimate knowledge of nature has been their bond with all humanity. Such training of the senses as Shakespeare received will go far toward bringing in the "Golden Age of Education." Creative power comes directly from experience. We tell best what we have seen ourselves, not what others have told us. Shakespeare's life in picturesque and richly storied Stratford, the dark forests of Arden, buds and the flowered meadows were his real educators, not the musty volumes in which scholars seek his inspiration. The spirit of the Midland country breathes through his pages, and much of his work is idealized pictures of what he saw with his own eyes. His reference to natural objects is exact and faultless, with but one exception, when he miscalled the color of the heart of one flower. Shakespeare constantly strengthened his verse by reference to nature such as these:

"And this our life exempt from public haunt
Finds tongue in trees, books in running brooks,
Sermons in stones and good in every-thing,
I would not change it."

As a bird student he knew the ugly eye of the lark and the beautiful eye of the toad, and said:

"Some say the lark and loathed toad
changed eyes."

How many boys know positively the color of a swan's leg? Shakespeare tells us:

"For all the water in the ocean
Can never turn a swan's black legs to white
Altho' she lave them hourly in the flood."
—Mail.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman walking along a country road on a summer's day talked of their favorite flowers: "Give me the red rose of old England," said the Englishman. "Give me the Shamrock of old Ireland," said the Irishman. "Na, na," said the Scotchman, "the flower of my country is the best. Ye may sit on the rose and the shamrock, but ye'll no sit lang on the thistle."

With the Flowers

Pelargoniums and Roses.

Dear Flora Fernleaf.—1. How should pelargoniums and rosebushes be cared for when they stop blooming? 2. If pelargonium slips are started now, when will they bloom? Wishing you success, Yours sincerely,

J. M. SEMPLÉ.

Ans.—1. When pelargoniums have ceased blooming, cut them back sharply, and root the cuttings for new plants. Set the old plants in a shady place to rest, giving them very little water for several weeks. If you remove a few of the leaves, new sprouts will be encouraged to grow out of the axils of the leaves, with the result of forming vigorous, bushy plants. As the cold fall weather approaches, bring the plants into a warm, sunny window, and increase the water rations.

Rosebushes should be kept well cultivated and mulched with lawn clippings during the summer. In the fall, before winter sets in, mulch liberally with coarse manure. Early in the spring, before the sap begins to run, remove all old, useless wood and weak-looking branches, and prune the bush into shape, leaving only the strong new growth. This is very important, as it is upon the new growth that the flowers are produced. When the snow goes, dig in the manure mulch which remains above the roots.

2. Pelargonium slips started now should, if kept growing steadily, bloom about this time next year. Slips are, as a rule, however, started much earlier than this.

FLORA FERNLEAF.

A Song of the Far West.

Oh, the town is round about me,
And the roaring of the street,
But my heart leans ever homeward,
Where the skies stretch wide;
And I hear the West a-calling,
Through the trample of the feet,
And the anthem of the ranges, where
The great winds stride.

And I see the blue lake tremble
To the saunter of the breeze,
And I hear the old life calling, with a
Wild sweet zest;
See the sunlit prairie smiling,
See the fringe of distant trees,
Till my heart would break for freedom,
And the well-loved West.

And I see the dark woods glimmer,
And the shadows on the snow,
And I hear the axes falling—and the
Strokes ring strong—
And I see the swarthy faces
Round the shanty fire's glow,
And I hear deep voices joining in an
Old glad song.

"Far is the shanty, and the plains are
Rolling wide;
Hark, in the distance, how the lean
Foxes roam!
Give us the long trail, where the frozen
Runners glide,
Night-hush and star-gleam, and the red
Lights of home."
—H. H. Bashford, in the Boys' Own
Paper.

Buying Eggs.

A wholesale dealer in eggs gives the following directions for telling a good egg from a bad one: Hold it between you and the light; a lamp or candle is better than strong, diffused sunshine. The good egg will have a fresh look all over. When an egg is old there will be a hollow space at one end. If you find a dark spot, which does not disappear when lightly shaken, you may be certain that the egg has lain undisturbed so long in cold storage that the yoke adheres to the shell. Discard any eggs which do not look clear and full.—[The Delineator.

Domestic Economy

SUMMER SALADS.

Fruit Salad.—Shred a pineapple and slice two oranges, one lemon, and three bananas. In a salad dish arrange a layer of the fruit, then a layer of sugar, and so on. Serve with whipped cream.

Chicken Salad.—Cup up one cup of cold chicken, three hard-boiled eggs and one-half cup of celery. Mix with half a cup of mayonnaise and arrange on lettuce leaves. It may be garnished with stoned olives or sliced eggs.

Potato Salad.—One cup of cold boiled beets, diced, yolk of one hard-boiled egg rubbed through a strainer, one tablespoonful of chopped parsley. Arrange the potatoes in a salad dish and season with pepper and salt. Sprinkle over them the beets, next the parsley, and then the egg. Pour over all a mayonnaise or French dressing.

Nasturtium Salad.—Select crisp young nasturtium leaves, and dress with salad oil, lemon juice, salt and pepper. Arrange in salad dish, and garnish with sliced hard-boiled eggs and a few of the nasturtium blossoms.

Fish Salad.—Put canned salmon or cold fish left from a former meal in a salad dish, and pour over it a dressing made of three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, or cream if preferred, one-half tablespoonful lemon juice, and a seasoning of salt, pepper and sugar. Garnish with slices of lemon.

Tomato Salad.—Peel tomatoes without scalding, slice and cool on ice. Arrange on crisp lettuce leaves, and add a salad dressing.

Beet Salad.—Chop two cups of cold boiled beets. Pour over them a dressing made as follows: Heat two tablespoonfuls of butter and add flour, stirring until smooth; add one-half cup of milk, stir and boil up; place in a double boiler and add a beaten egg, one-half teaspoonful dry mustard and a bit of cayenne pepper; when it boils up add one-half cup vinegar; stir until it thickens, and cool before pouring over the beets.

Egg and Cheese Salad.—Slice six cold boiled eggs. Line a salad dish with lettuce leaves, and cover with a layer of the eggs. Sprinkle thickly with grated cheese, and add a spoonful of salad dressing. Add another layer of eggs, cheese and dressing, and so on until all is used, then sprinkle the top with chopped cucumber pickles.—[Prairie Farmer.

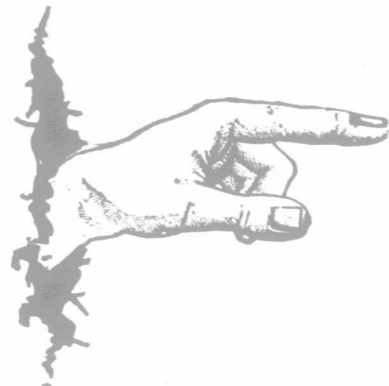
THE LINEN CHEST.

Now that the winter clothes have been put away and the house is clean and orderly, and swathed in chintz and linen, it is time to replenish certain departments, so that all will be in perfect order when the household returns to town in the autumn. The kitchen should be looked over, pots and pans mended or replaced, and other deficiencies remedied. The good manager tries to keep up her supply of household linen by adding a set each year; a pair of sheets and a pair of slips for each bed means a small expenditure in money, but a wonderful saving in the end.

An extra tablecloth and napkins once a year; a bedspread, one new comforter, and so on through the list. So you will never be in the predicament of an expensive and entire new outfit.

Old sheets are invaluable. In cases of sickness, as cleaning clothes, as ample wrappers for winter clothing, as protection curtains and dust covers, there is scarcely a limit to their usefulness. First, they should have the selvedge edges turned to the center, and the worn middles torn and replaced by hems, thus turning them into single and crib sheets. After they should be laid in reserve, always clean, for various uses mentioned.

Worn tablecloths can be cut into tray and meat cloths, and other pieces are the finest sort of wash cloths for cut glass and window cleaning. Sometimes a tablecloth past usefulness will make half a dozen excellent napkins for every day. It is better to do the hemming by hand.



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Good Country to Live In.

The German emperor and I
Within the self-same year were born,
Beneath the self-same sky,
Upon the self-same morn;
A kaiser he, of high estate,
And I the usual chance of fate.

His father was a prince; and mine—
Why, just a farmer, that is all.
Stars still are stars, although some
shine,
And some roll hid in midnight's pall;
But argue, cavil all you can,
My sire was just as good a man.

The German emperor and I
Eat, drink, and sleep the self-same way;
For bread is bread, and pie is pie,
And kings can eat but thrice a day,
And sleep will only come to those
Whose mouths and stomachs are not foes.

I rise at six and go to work,
And he at five and does the same,
We both have cares we cannot shirk;
Mine are for loved ones; his for fame.
He may live best, I cannot tell;
I'm sure I wish the kaiser well.

I have a wife, and so has he;
And yet, if pictures do not err,
As far as human sight can see,
Mine is by long odds twice as fair.
Say, would I trade those eyes dark
brown?
Not for an empress and her crown.

And so the emperor and I
On this one point could ne'er agree:
Moreover, we will never try.
His frau suits him and mine suits me,
And though his son one day may rule,
Mine stands A1 in public school.

So let the kaiser have his sway,
Bid kings and nations tumble down,
I have my freedom and my say,
And fear no ruler and his crown;
For I, unknown to fame or war,
Live where each man is emperor.
—Boston Globe.

Love.

Let me but love my love without dis-
guise,
Nor wear a mark of fashion old or
new.
Nor wait to speak till I can hear a
clue,
Nor play a part to shine in others' eyes,
Nor bow my knees to what my heart
denies;
But what I am, to that let me be true,
And let me worship where my love is
due,
And so through love and worship let me
rise.

For love is but the heart's immortal
thirst
To be completely known and all for-
given.
Even as sinful souls that come to
heaven,
So take me, love, and understand my
worst,
And pardon it, for love, because con-
fessed,
And let me find in thee, my love, my
best.
—Henry Van Dyke, in the Outlook.

"Three Connoisseurs."

A picture of three elderly ladies around a table drinking tea would probably be entitled "Three Gossips." But the trio in our picture are connoisseurs. What they would be if they were not looking at pictures it is not for us to say. They might, however, remain connoisseurs all the same, for they are very knowing old fellows. Evidently, they have seen life in all its phases, and tasted all its pleasures, and have a rich fund to draw upon in the stories with which they enliven the hours which they pass over their wine, and cigars, and pictures. Signor Gilardi excels in conversation and genre pictures, with accessories—taken from an earlier century. In his costumes and other details he displays the knowledge of an antiquarian. Of his skill in composition and his mastery of expression our picture is a signal proof.

HEALTH IN THE HOME.

By a Trained Nurse

Drugs for the Household.

In all homes far removed from a drug store, the following articles should be kept on hand:

CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE TABLETS,

boracic acid crystals, talcum powder, spirits camphor, vaseline, castor oil, fluid extract cascara sagrada, Epsom and Rochelle salts, milk of magnesia, glycerine, sweet oil, and a bent glass drinking tube. These things should be kept in a locked cupboard, where children cannot reach or get at them. Corrosive sublimate is a deadly poison, but most antiseptics are, and something of the kind is often very necessary. It should never be used in stronger solution than one tablet to a quart of water, except by direction of the physician. The local antidote for this poison is white of egg, and if a tablet or some solution should accidentally be taken, the patient should swallow as many raw eggs as can be procured, after first clearing out the stomach with a large drink of warm flour and water. Do not wait to

knows the remedy, and has it at hand.

BORACIC ACID

is useful on a great many occasions. The eyes, ears and nasal passages may be washed or sprayed with it in solution. Trivial wounds and irritating and raw eruptions may also be treated with it. Boracic acid is very healing and slightly antiseptic. It may be used as a dry powder on sore places, or instead of talcum powder for a baby when the child has become badly chafed. The cathartics mentioned are those in ordinary use. Cascara may be taken oftener than castor oil—a teaspoonful at night, or, if this is not effective, a teaspoonful before each meal, until it is effective, is the dose.

Milk of magnesia is useful for babies, and not so severe as castor oil. A teaspoonful in a feeding of four ounces of milk is the dose usually given. It may be given in two or three successive feedings, until the bowels are normal.

Besides the above mentioned articles, there should be as good a supply as possible of old, clean white

WOUNDS.

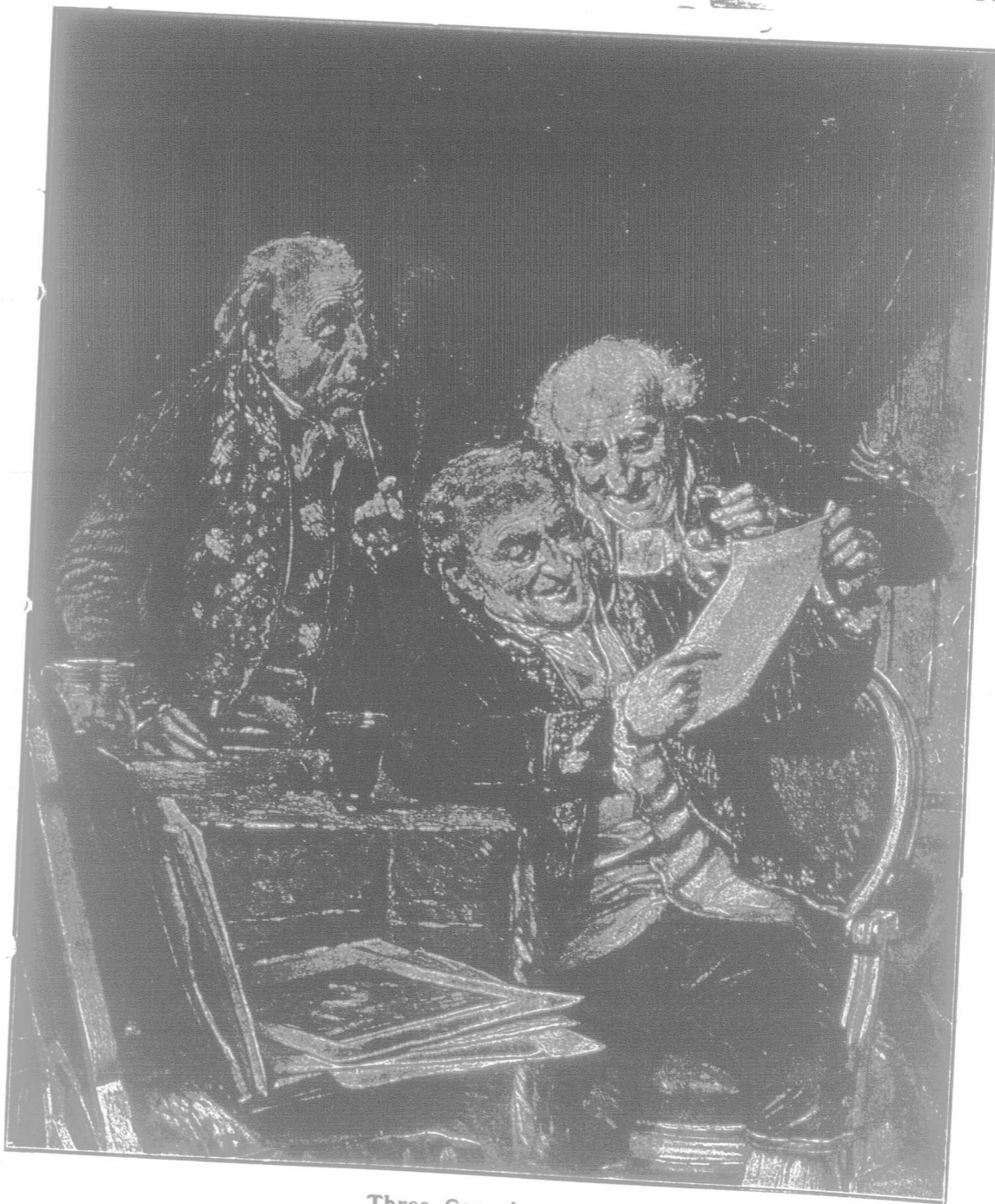
The two points of greatest importance in the care of a wound are to cleanse it and stop the bleeding. Do not be persuaded, under any circumstances, to put fat pork on a wound, or cobwebs, or anything of the kind. These things are only harmful. The best thing to do is to thoroughly wash the wound inside and out with warm water, containing one tablet of corrosive sublimate to a quart of water, and, if the injured part is dirty, use some soap and water first. This may sting considerably, but the wound must be cleansed, or very much worse suffering may follow. When this is done, cover with two or three layers of clean white rag, which have been scorched in the oven or on a clean pie tin on the stove, and bind with another strip of the same. If the wound is slight, this may be enough. Wash every day, and renew the rags. If the wound is extensive, or the bleeding cannot be stopped, or the parts are lacerated so that the edges do not come together, or if the wound has a dark or bluish appearance, or there is any other complicating circumstance, send for the doctor. Cover the wound as already described, and let the patient lie down or get into bed.

WHILE WAITING FOR THE DOCTOR

in any surgical emergency, make a good fire, boil a kettle of water, and set it back to cool, not removing the lid. Procure a good-sized pan for his instruments (a shallow cake tin is very good), and a large wash basin for his antiseptic solution. Have clean towels and a couple of sheets ready, and a bundle of newspapers, or something of the kind, to protect the carpet, and an ordinary pail, in which to throw soiled rags or sponges. These preparations should be made quickly and quietly, the patient being in another room, if possible. Clear a space by a window where there is a good light, and place a table with the things you have collected for the doctor in that space. If the accident is a serious one, a table must be prepared for the patient to lie on. A large kitchen table, or two small ones put together, will do. The ideal table is high, long and narrow. Make a pad to cover this by folding blankets or quilts, and laying them upon it, placing a sheet over all, and tucking it under the quilts all round. If the doctor comes at night, have a number of well-trimmed lamps, so as to give him as good a light as possible. If there is much the matter, it may be necessary for the patient to take an anesthetic, and if that is the case, he must not be allowed to eat anything. Food should not be taken within eight or ten hours of an anesthetic, as it causes nausea and vomiting, both at the time and afterwards. Water may be taken as desired. The nausea sometimes experienced after taking ether may be relieved by smelling a cloth saturated with vinegar. The methods by which bleeding may be controlled will be given in the next article, as there is much to be said on the subject.

A. G. OWEN.

August 15, 1904.



Three Connoisseurs.

(From the original painting by P. C. Gilardi.)

beat up the eggs—just break them into a glass and let them be swallowed whole. This is the only really dangerous substance on the list, and the greatest care must be exercised in its use. There is absolutely no excuse for over leaving corrosive sublimate where a child can by any possibility get it, and it should not be handled at all, except by someone who fully appreciates the danger,

linen or cotton rags, and a couple of old blankets. Those who wish to be ready for real sickness will also procure a graniteware bedpan and a rubber sheet. A few yards of table oilcloth answers the purpose admirably. A fountain syringe is often indispensable also. With these things on hand, a great many of the difficulties attending illness are removed.

desired. The nausea sometimes experienced after taking ether may be relieved by smelling a cloth saturated with vinegar. The methods by which bleeding may be controlled will be given in the next article, as there is much to be said on the subject.

A Seasonable Fellow.

By Frank L. Stanton.

I'm mighty fond o' winter, when the frost is lyin' gray... On the gardens where we frolicked with the flowers o' the May...

The Country Schoolhouse.

The little country schoolhouse—you remember it; of course you do! Within the angle smugly set, Where two long yellow highways met...

Climbing.

He who would reach the summit Must turn not to left or right; He must keep up heart and courage, And keep the heights in sight.



Dear Friends,— Before speaking about anything else to-day, I wish to thank the many Ingle friends who have written wishing me a pleasant holiday.

I have, indeed, enjoyed the short rest very much. It seemed so good to get out among the farms and farmers again, and hear, instead of the rattle of wheels over the pavement and the zim-m-m of street cars...

But to my holiday again—it's personal, I know, but sometimes I feel like writing personal letters to you, just as I enjoy receiving them from you—I wouldn't like to tell you how many hours I spent just lying on my back in the grass, looking up through the leaves at the sky.

One thing is likely to amuse you very much when you go back to the land life after an uninterrupted year in the city. You may not have absorbed even a little bit of the latter into you, you may not have acquired an idea in advance of those which your country life has given you, nor learned to love the broad fields less, but more, yet you will certainly find that, all unconsciously, you have, to a certain extent, donned city glasses.

Speaking of milk, when I got back to the office I found on my desk a most interesting bulletin from the New York Experimental Station. It treated of no less interesting a subject than "cottage cheese," an article of food described as being a "familiar table dainty in thousands of New York homes," and yet seldom seen on Canadian tables, more seldom, perhaps, than would be the case were the fact more widely known that, as stated in the bulletin, cottage or Dutch cheese "has proved, in digestion tests, to be more readily digested than cheddar cheese."

other varieties, it seems a pity that it is not a more universal article of food.

For the benefit of those who have never tried making this delicacy, the following method, as outlined in the bulletin, may be given: First, prepare a starter in this way. Put some clean, fresh separated milk in a well-cleaned vessel; cover it carefully, and bring it to a temperature of 90°, then let it stand from 20 to 24 hours at a temperature of from 65° to 70°.

So much for cottage cheese. Now, then, I must make way for Polly, from whom you will be delighted to hear again, I am sure.

DAME DURDEN, "Farmer's Advocate" office, Winnipeg, Man.

POLLY TELLS HOW TO MAKE ICING.

Dear Dame Durden,—I did not intend writing so soon again, but when I saw "Busy Bee's" request for a plain icing, which would set, I thought I would send the one I use; I always find it satisfactory. Take one cup granulated sugar and five teaspoons sweet milk, put in a saucepan, and put on the back of a range to dissolve, stirring frequently; boil exactly five minutes, timing it when it commences to bubble; when done, take from the fire, and beat till the consistency of thick cream.

While we are about it, here are a few more recipes, which Busy Bee, perhaps, would like to try:

- 1. Icing-sugar Icing.—Thicken one tablespoonful of sweet cream or milk with icing sugar. Flavor with almond flavoring, and spread on cake while warm. Increase quantities according to size of cake.
2. Lemon Icing.—Put white of one egg, well beaten, and one teaspoon lemon juice in a bowl. Add a small cup of powdered sugar, and beat five minutes.
3. Caramel Icing.—Mix one cupful of brown sugar with one teaspoon of water, one of butter, and one of sweet cream. Boil three minutes. Take off, and beat till half cold. Add flavoring, beat a little, and pour on cake.

THE PIANO? WILL you buy a piano that covers up lack of quality with excessive adornment? Or will you put quality first? You know which is safest. We sell both simple and elaborate—but not elaborate at the expense of quality.

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Table with 2 columns: Year, Students. 1900: 250 students placed in year 1900. 1901: 304 do do do do 1901. 1902: 300 do do do do 1902. 1903: 375 do do do do 1903.

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Learn Shorthand at Home by correspondence. Ten weekly lessons will make you perfect. OBTAIN HIGHER SALARY.

Central Correspondence College, 215 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E. C.

"My Mother's Hands."

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're neither white nor small;
And you, I know, would scarcely think
That they are fair at all.
I've looked on hands whose form and hue
A sculptor's dream might be;
Yet are those aged, wrinkled hands
Most beautiful to me.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
Though heart were weary and sad,
Those patient hands kept toiling on,
That the children might be glad.
I always weep, as looking back
To childhood's distant day,
I think how those hands rested not,
When mine were at their play.

Such beautiful, beautiful hands!
They're growing feeble now,
For time and pain have left their mark
On hands and heart and brow.
Alas! alas! the nearing time,
And the sad, sad day to me,
When 'neath the daisies, out of sight,
Those hands will folded be.

But oh! beyond this shadow land,
Where all is bright and fair,
I know full well these dear old hands
Will palms of victory bear;
Where crystal streams through endless
years
Flow over golden sands,
And where the old grow young again,
I'll clasp my mother's hand.

—Anon.

The Gray Man's Path.

By the yellow-lichened stone, where the
ocean surges moan,
Go not alone, mavourneen, [acushla ma-
chree!
For waiting, watching there, with the
sea wind in his hair,
And the yellow-horned sand poppy, stares
the Gray Man of the Sea!

Was it clan of the wind I heard? Or
wail of passing bird?
Or the green harper's chords that stirred
the singing of the shew?
In troth, that music sweet would lead a
mortal's feet
Down darkest paths of danger to the
Gray Man of the Sea!

When the mist's upon the moor, and the
sea fog on the shore,
Oh, latch the door, mavourneen, and
stray not far from me!
By the bells of the sheean, the ferns and
frogans green,
He's laughing in the long boreen, the
Gray Man of the Sea!

Should it cause your heart to bleed, no
warnings can I heed,
In waking and in sleep indeed, his call
shrills wild and free!
Though the spindrift weaves my shroud
and the storm be keenin' loud,
He whistles, whist! I follow him!—the
Gray Man of the Sea!

—Pall Mall Gazette.

Unknown Children.

I meet them in the country lane,
In village shops and city street,
With cheeks all glowing in the rain,
Or voices gladdening in the sleet,
Or eyes enraptured with the snow—
The children I should like to know.

How fair creation is to them!
Unweighted by the cloak of years,
They dance upon the lustrous hem,
And lose in rainbows all their tears.
How easily the hearts o'erflow
Of children we should like to know!

Their sleep is deeper than our peace,
Their waking gladder than our dreams,
Their guardian angels never cease
To speak to them in winds and
streams.
The days are lifetimes, sweet and slow,
To children we should like to know.

Oh little heart above this page,
The road is long, the road is hard;
But do not thou obscure in age
That early sky so thickly starred,
Keep sweet the faith of long ago,
Dear child, whom I shall never know.

—The Wyn Wetherald.

The King's Daughter is All
Glorious Within.

"The King's daughter is all
glorious within. Her clothing is of
wrought gold. She shall be brought
unto the King in raiment of needle-
work."—Psalm xlv., 13: 14.

A friend of mine once told me that
when she was a nurse in the Toronto
General Hospital many accident
cases were brought in whose outer
clothing were very showy and ex-
pensive, but that did not always
prove that the underclothing could
bear inspection. Often it was found
that a woman dressed in silk, with
handsome feathers in her hat, had
only filthy rags underneath. But a
true "King's daughter"—one who
has the beautiful refinement of char-
acter which we should expect to find
in what Anderson calls "a real
princess"—might be dressed very
simply and plainly on the outside,
but her inner garments would be
dainty and fresh.

Is not this a picture of the soul's
clothing? Some people are only
concerned about their appearance in
the sight of men. They wish to be
considered good, but seem to think it
matters very little what inner gar-
ments the soul is wearing in secret—
what secret thoughts of evil are in-
dulged in. But if a truly refined
woman shrinks from the vulgarity of
wearing dirty and ragged under-
clothing concealed by showy finery,
one who has a right to call herself a
daughter of the King of kings, will
not be satisfied with any outward ap-
pearance of holiness which is not a
true index of inward purity. God
requires truth in the "inward"
parts, and only the pure "in heart"
have the promise of seeing Him.

Think of the stern words of rebuke
addressed by Him whom we call the
"gentle" Jesus, to hypocrites.
Over and over again He repeats the
terrible condemnation: "Woe unto
you, scribes and Pharisees, hypo-
crites!" For hypocrisy is like a
deadly cancer eating its way into the
soul, and the Good Physician is too
skillful a surgeon to use gentle mea-
sures when heroic treatment is ne-
cessary. He can—and often does—cut
terribly deep, and just because he
loved the scribes and Pharisees, and
wished to save them, He told them
very plainly what God thinks of
hypocrisy. They made a great show
of outward acts of religion, being
like whitewashed tombs—beautiful on
the outside, but full of hidden cor-
ruption and decay. Their worship
was, as He told them, vain and
useless, because it was only lip-
worship, while the heart within was
worldly and far from God. Is lip wor-
ship quite gone out of fashion now?
Can we say with any truth that we
have never drawn near to God with
the lips while the thoughts and de-
sires were far away? We should be
more anxious to please God than to
be popular among men, and hypo-
ocrisy can never please Him. He
seeks for sincerity, and sincerity, you
know, originally meant "without
wax," being derived from the Latin
"sine cera." Roman workmen,
if not carefully watched, sometimes
filled up flaws in marble with a pre-
pared wax. This looked like the
real stone at first, but was soon
found to be a sham when tested by
heat or damp. This deception be-
came so common that at last men
took care when engaging a builder
to introduce into the contract the
binding clause that the work from

first to last should be "sine cera,"
or without wax. Any flaws or
cracks would then be seen, and the
marble would not look better than it
really was. In our case, we gain
nothing by insincerity, for it is im-
possible to hide the flaws in our char-
acter from the eyes of our King. It
is, therefore, foolish as well as
wrong to attempt to conceal them.
And yet, how hard it is to be really
sincere. We have a natural desire
to stand well in the opinion of
others, and we show our best side al-
most unconsciously, with no delib-
erate intention of being hypocrites.
But let us pray earnestly that God
may "cleanse the thoughts of our
hearts," and let us fight in real
earnestness against this sin of in-
sincerity, which does not sound half
as black and repulsive as "hypo-
cristy," and yet is really much the
same thing.

Some day we must be "brought
unto the King." Will it be found
then that we are "All glorious with-
in," and that our clothing is "of
wrought gold?" Such clothing, in-
stead of wearing out, will only grow
more beautiful as the fires of sorrow
and suffering burn the dross away—
fires lighted and exactly regulated by
the Great Refiner Himself. The
"raiment of needlework" is no ma-
chine-made garment whose seams are
run up in a hurry, neither is it the
kind of clothing turned out by the
hundred in a factory, but it grows
slowly and fits the soul. It is
"needle" work, this robe which
takes a lifetime to make—the cloth-
ing of character which the soul must
wear when it puts off the clothing of
the body, so that, as St. Paul says,
"being clothed, we should not be found
naked." Quietly, secretly, this robe
of character is being woven—by
hand. Each thought, word and act
helps to put in a stitch. What kind
of a court-robe are we making, every
day of our lives, in which to appear
before the King? Happily for us,
God is willing to work with us and in
us, if we will only put the matter en-
tirely in His hands. No one can be-
come "glorious within" unless he is
a fellow-worker with God, who is far
more patient with our bungling at-
tempts at making this "raiment of
needlework" than any mother who
is teaching her little child to sew.
He is ready to help with every
stitch, and says: "For I, the Lord
thy God, will hold thy right hand,
saying unto thee, fear not, I will
help thee." If we try to work alone
we are sure to injure the garment,
instead of beautifying it, but the
work of every day tells. Our char-
acter to-day is the result of a great
many yesterdays. Character, like
Rome, never was and never will be
built in a day, but each day is help-
ing to make it.

But, at the best, "our righteous-
nesses are as filthy rags," and not fit
to wear before the King. But even
that can be remedied. Zechariah
tells how Joshua, the high priest,
who stands as the representative of
the people, is clothed with filthy gar-
ments as he stands before the angel:
"and he answered and spake unto
those that stood before him, saying,
take away the filthy garments from
him. And unto him he said: Be-
hold, I have caused thine iniquity to
pass from thee, and I will clothe thee
with change of raiment."

A THOUGHT FOR THE COMING
WEEK.

I will greatly rejoice in the Lord,
my soul shall be joyful in my God,
for he hath clothed me with the gar-
ments of salvation, He hath covered
me with the robe of righteousness, as
a bridegroom decketh himself with
ornaments, and as a bride adorneth
herself with her jewels.—Isa. lxi.



"My life is but a weaving
Between my God and me;
I may but choose the colors—
He worketh steadily.
Full oft he weaveth sorrow;
And I in foolish pride,
Forget he sees the upper,
And I the under side!"

"I choose my strands all golden,
And watch for woven stars;
I murmur when the pattern
Is set in blurs and mars.
I cannot yet remember
Whose hands the shuttles guide;
And that my stars are shining
Upon the upper side.

"I choose my threads all crimson,
And wait for flowers to bloom,
For warp and woof to blossom
Upon that mighty loom.
Full oft I seek them vainly,
And fret for them denied—
Though flowering wreaths and gar-
lands
May deck the upper side!"

"My life is but a weaving
Between my God and me;
I see the seams, the tangles—
The fair designs sees he.
Then let me wait in patience
And blindness; satisfied
To make the pattern lovely
Upon the upper side!"

HOPE.

Three Years She Grew.

Three years she grew in sun and shower;
Then Nature said, "A lovelier flower
On earth was never sown;
This child I to myself will take;
She shall be mine, and I will make
A lady of my own.

"Myself will to my darling be
Both law and impulse; and with me
The girl, in rock and plain,
In earth and heaven, in glade and bower,
Shall feel an overseeing power
To kindle or restrain.

"She shall be sportive as the fawn
That wild with glee across the lawn
Or up the mountain springs;
And hers shall be the breathing balm,
And hers the silence and the calm,
Of mute, insensate things.

"The floating clouds their state shall lend
To her; for her the willow bend;
Nor shall she fail to see
E'en in the motions of the storm
Grace that shall mold the maiden's form
By silent sympathy.

"The stars of midnight shall be dear
To her; and she shall lean her ear
In many a secret place
Where rivulets dance their wayward round,
And beauty born of murmuring sound
Shall pass into her face.

"And vital feelings of delight
Shall rear her form to stately height,
Her virgin bosom swell;
Such thoughts to Lucy I will give
While she and I together live
Here in this happy dell."

Thus Nature spake. The work was done—
How soon my Lucy's race was run!
She died, and left to me
This heath, this calm and quiet scene,
The memory of what has been,
And nevermore will be.

—William Wordsworth.
(1770-1850).

Three things to admire: Intellect,
dignity and gracefulness.
Three things to hate: Cruelty,
arrogance and ingratitude.
Three things to delight in: Beau-
ty, frankness and freedom.
Three things to like: Cordiality,
good humor and cheerfulness.
Three things to avoid: Idleness,
loquacity and flippant jesting.
Three things to cultivate: Good
books, good friends and good man-
ners.
Three things to contend for: Honor,
country and friends.
Three things to govern: Temper,
tongue and conduct.

Renovating Men's Clothing.

Men's clothes are benefited as much by careful attention as women's, and show the effect of neglect very quickly. To prevent the coats from wrinkling, get a few hangers, such as dry goods dealers use, and you will find them much better than hooks and nails. This is an economy in closet room also, for they may be placed very close together.

The cloth from which men's clothes are made gets dirty easily, and needs frequent brushing. Provide yourself with a small cane or whip, and beat the garment thoroughly, and when this is done lay it upon a table smoothly and brush it.

You will need a hard bristle brush for overcoats and mud-spotted garments, but a soft brush is better for ordinary use.

Be careful not to hit the buttons, for that wears the edges and loosens them. All garments should be perfectly dry before you begin. Brush the collar first, then keep brushing toward the bottom.

A good cleaning fluid for coat collars and spots on clothing is almost indispensable. Obtain soap bark from a druggist, put a handful in a vessel, and pour over it a pint of boiling water; let stand two hours, then strain, and add two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, which dissolves quickly. It is then ready for use.

Sponge the soiled places until clean with this preparation, then with clean water. Cover with a cloth that can leave no lint, and press dry. When you have finished you will find that the spots have entirely disappeared. A little borax dissolved in a strong suds made of good soap and warm, soft water will clean woolen goods nicely.

If the elbows of coat sleeves and knees of pants have become stretched out of shape, lay a damp cloth on them, fold them up, and leave for an hour or two, then lay them on the ironing board, smooth with the palms of the hands and pull gently in every direction until they lie flat. Cover with cloth, and press till dry with a hot iron.

Sponging and pressing the back of a cloth coat will remove the shiny appearance they often acquire after wearing a while.

If black cloth becomes rusty, dilute ink with an equal quantity of water, and sponge the garment with it.

E. J. C.

For want of timely and intelligent care many a garment finds its way much too soon to the rag-bag, to say nothing of the rusty and frayed-out garments that are worn, when a little time and care given to them before they become hopeless would keep the best suit good until out of date, and then be neat and clean for cutting down, when it would make good clothes for the little boys. The downright waste by failing to repair at proper time is enormous.

He Did Not Bite.

Miss Daisy Leiter has brought back from London a story about Charles Darwin.

"Two English boys," said Miss Leiter, "being friends of Darwin, thought one day that they would play a joke on him. They caught a butterfly, a grasshopper, a beetle and a centipede, and out of these creatures they made a strange, composite insect. They took the centipede's body, the butterfly's wings, the grasshopper's legs and the beetle's head, and they glued them together carefully. Then, with their new bug in a box, they knocked at Darwin's door.

"We've caught this bug in a field," they said. "Can you tell us what kind of a bug it is, sir?"

Darwin looked at the bug and then he looked at the boys. He smiled slightly.

"Did it hum when you caught it?" he asked.

"Yes," they answered, nudging one another.

"Then," said Darwin, "it is a hum-bug."



Just an Ordinary Canadian Boy.

Written for the "Farmer's Advocate."

One Sunday afternoon—to be exact, it was February 28th, 1904—a young teacher was having rather a bad time of it with her class of unruly boys. They were often hard to control, but Miss Graham always expected trouble on the Sundays when Jim Adams put in an appearance. Happily for the peace of his numerous teachers, he never attended any Sunday school more than once a month, although he professed to belong to at least three. Jim was as bright and clever a little chap as could be found in Ontario, and he thought himself very honorable. He scorned to tell a lie, or do anything mean or sneaky, and prided himself on being as mischievous before his teacher's face as behind her back. It had never occurred to him that his plan of attending three Sunday schools on purpose that he might have a share in all the Christmas treats and picnics was decidedly mean; especially as his conscience informed him that he had earned no rewards at all, for he never dreamed of learning a lesson. His ready excuse always was: "I wasn't here last Sunday, so I didn't know what the lesson was."

Jim's leaflets were never worn-out with hard study, but they came in handy for making paper bullets to hit some other fellow with; and long practice made him almost as perfect as the 700 Benjamins Miss Graham told him about, who were left-handed, and yet "could sling stones at an hair breadth and not miss." On this particular Sunday, two teachers were absent, and a class of smaller boys had been added to Miss Graham's burden, which, as Jim happened to be in an unusually lively mood, was already more than she could carry. She tried to win the boys' attention to the story of the Good Shepherd, explaining how He laid down His life to save the sheep. She said that although the sheep for whom He died were men, women and children, yet that He had cared for real sheep too, as He watched over the sparrows and every living creature He had made. Jim's conscience made Him uncomfortable just then, as he had led four or five boys in the exciting sport of tormenting a poor, half-starved, homeless dog, only the day before. Not caring to listen to the voice of conscience, he gave an unexpected shove to the bench in front of him, which was being gently tilted by the small boys who belonged to another class, and, just as Miss Graham fancied her words were making some impression, half a dozen little chaps rolled on the floor. Of course there was a general laugh as they picked themselves up, rubbing their bruises, and not quite sure whether to laugh or cry. The young teacher was almost in despair. "What is the use of trying to teach such wild youngsters," she thought. "All I say goes in at one ear and out at the other, at least, if it ever goes in at all."

Then she remembered that these unruly lambs also belonged to the Good Shepherd, and that He never gave up seeking for the lost sheep until He found it. Swiftly she sent up a cry for help—short, but straight to the point: "Lord, help me to reach Jim Adams' soul, if he has one." The last four words did not belong to the prayer, but the worried teacher was beginning to fear that Jim had neither soul nor conscience; yet One, who cared for Jim as no one else did, knew better. Instantly came the answer to her earnest prayer, as an almost forgotten story came into her mind, and, as soon as quiet was restored, she said: "Boys, you know you must all die some day, and, of course, you would like to die a noble death, giving up your lives in trying to save others. Once upon a time—even Jim Adams stopped his interesting occupation of sticking pins into another boy, at these words. He loved a story, if it was not one of the goody-goody kind, and they never started in

that way. "Once upon a time, some soldiers were retreating from Moscow after a battle. A little band of weary men took refuge in an old broken-down shed. It was winter time, and Russian cold is often worse than Canadian. One of the party was a German prince, a young man and quite unused to hardships. He was tired out and fell asleep almost instantly; but one of the men, who could not bear to think that his young master would probably die of the cold, took off his cloak and laid it carefully over him. This noble act roused all the rest of the soldiers to follow his example. One after another took off his cloak and threw it over the sleeping prince. Next morning the young man woke, warm and refreshed, and found that his men had proved their loyal love by dying to save him. While he was warm and comfortable under his pile of soldiers' cloaks, they were cold and stiff, frozen to death under a blanket of snow which had drifted through the cracks in the old shed."

There was a dead silence in Miss Graham's class, as she ended with the words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends."

Then the closing bell rang, and in a few minutes Jim Adams was snow-balling his best friends, looking as if the lesson had failed, as usual, to make any impression on him. He had indeed forgotten all about it for the time; nevertheless, the seed sown that day sprang up very quickly.

The following Monday was a day which will be long remembered in Ontario as the day of the big snowstorm of 1904, which blocked all the railroads, stopped the street cars, and filled up many of the country roads level with the fences, or higher. Jim Adams lived on a farm and had to tramp two miles to school, but he prided himself on caring nothing for weather, and was sure to be in his place on stormy days—although he often played truant on fine ones. He took his dinner in his school-bag, and was ready for anything in the way of storm, quite prepared to enjoy a battle with a blizzard.

"Now, children, hurry home as soon as you can!" said Mr. Beck, the teacher, as he dismissed the school an hour ahead of its usual time. Jim was the only scholar from a distance who had turned up that day, and his road home was right in the teeth of the storm. His overcoat was too small for him, and was not very thick, but he pulled his old fur cap over his ears and tried to double up his fingers so that they should not stick out through the holes in his mitts—for Jim had no mother to look after his comfort. The snow was up to his knees on the level, and when he came to a big drift, there was nothing for it but to lie down and roll. The driving snow felt almost like sand, and he staggered on blindly with his head down to protect his face. "I guess those fellows in Russia were pretty plucky," he said to himself, "I shouldn't like to give my overcoat to-day." Then he was thrilled with the sudden thought of what a grand thing it was to do a thing like that, and he exclaimed aloud: "I wish I could ever have the chance!"

Just then he heard a dismal whine a few yards ahead. It turned out to be the poor, friendless dog he had been throwing stones at on Saturday, lying helpless in the snow. It was wounded and bleeding; and Jim, who was not really cruel, stopped to pat the poor creature and then he turned to go, saying: "I can't go home at all if I try to carry you, we'd both be smothered in a snow-drift."

But the poor dog whined dolefully and looked up in his face, saying as plainly as a dog could say: "Don't go away and leave me to die all alone!"

"Now is your chance to lay down your life in trying to save another!" In the confusion of the raging storm, Jim hardly knew whether he heard those words or only felt them. But they were like a trumpet-call to battle, for he picked up the poor dog and staggered on, falling

again and again, but filled with a wonderful new joy as he remembered that the Good Shepherd would look after him now that he was doing His work. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me." That was another of Miss Graham's lessons which had not been forgotten, but only buried in good soil, and which now thrilled the weary boy with the glad hope that perhaps he was really, like the German soldiers, trying to save his prince at the risk of his own life. "The least of these," must mean that poor dog too, he decided, with a straightforward faith which surely was founded on fact.

Some time later Miss Graham, who lived near, going to the door to look at the awful storm, heard the continual howling of a dog. "I am sure something is wrong," she said to her brothers, and persuaded them to go out to the road and look. Guided by the dog's howls, they found a small boy lying in a snowdrift, which was rapidly covering him up. He had sprained his ankle and almost fainted with the pain, and would probably have been frozen to death before long, if he had been left in his dangerous position. His first question to Miss Graham, when he was able to speak at all, was: "Is a dog one of the least of these?"

Jim was laid up for several weeks, but is now as well as ever. He only attends one Sunday school now, and Miss Graham is always glad to see him. Although he doesn't always study the lesson, and hasn't quite given up his mischievous tricks, she no longer wonders whether Jim Adams has a soul.

COUSIN DOROTHY.

The Two Sisters.

Once there were two sisters, one of whom was noted for the expensiveness and the variety of her dresses, while the other was commented upon for the simplicity of her attire. It was known that she had made one dress do for three seasons, also.

Now, there came two princes seeking wives, and the first prince said: "I will marry the girl who has always worn such expensive clothes, because she will have had her fill of finery, and will be content to dress modestly and not run up big bills at the modiste's."

The second prince said: "I will marry the other girl, for she has already shown her disposition and tastes, and ought to make a jewel of a wife."

But after they were married the girl who had always dressed so simply went in for the costliest garb she could get. She said she must make up for lost time.

And the other girl wore more expensive dresses than ever, because, she said, it would never do to permit her sister to outdo her.

This lesson teaches us that one man can guess as well as another.

Humorous.

Amy—"My brother, the explorer, was telling me that in some parts of Africa you can buy a wife for a few old sardine cans and beads." Mr. Crustymugg—"Well, a good wife's worth that."

A farmer wrote to his lawyer as follows: "Will you please tell me where you learned to write? I have a boy I wish to send to school, and I am afraid I may hit upon the same school that you went to."

Inventor—"I should like to get you interested in my improved fly paper." Capitalist—"What makes you think it will be successful?" Inventor—"Because each sheet is got up to imitate a bald head."

Never say again that a newspaper writer is not a master of diplomacy. One of the fraternity was to write up the history of an old lady of ninety-eight. He was told that she had never so much as learned her letters. Did he blurt it out in print? Not a bit of it. He merely stated in his finely-written article that "she can read the finest print as well as she ever could."

Cake Making.

It is not of so much importance to know how to make a variety of kinds, for two or three kinds well made are much to be preferred to a dozen half made.

After getting a good recipe, first have near at hand on your board or table everything required in the recipe, so that you will not have to leave your cake while mixing to get some ingredient wanted.

In making cake with eggs always beat the whites and yolks separately, no matter how cheap your cake may be, and you will be sure to have it nice and light.

Beat the butter and sugar to a cream in the mixing dish, using a wooden spoon, add the beaten yolks, mix well together, stir in the whites, now sift the flour on to the moulding board and measure. Never measure before sifting.

Some women believe that the longer cake is stirred the better it will be, when the contrary is the fact, for too much stirring after the ingredients are blended will make the cake tough.

When looking into the oven to see how it is getting along, do not open the door and shut it quickly, thereby creating a draft which will cause the cake to fall and be heavy, but after looking at or turning the cake, close the door of the oven slowly.

Never put away cake until perfectly cold, and then put it in a covered tin cake box or jar. It will keep much better if wrapped in a towel or napkin.

In layer cake never spread the jelly or cream until the cake is cold, or it will soak through and make it soggy.

Butterflies: How to Classify and Arrange Them.

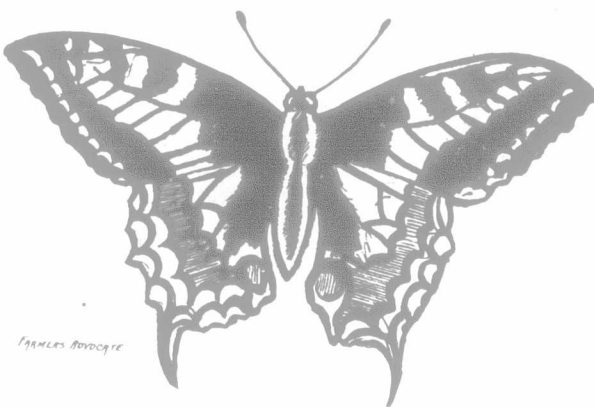
There are many very great joys that come to childhood, but of all that I know there are none that come within a great many miles of the great joy of butterfly catching.

butterfly lore, a new classification is only a new delight. Even large specimens can be killed without injury to the wings by a sharp pinch right across the thorax, while the wings are closed.

(MRS.) OCTAVIUS ALLEN. Ganges Harbor, B. C.

Wedding Etiquette.

When our thoughts and plans are centered upon the bride, we are in danger of overlooking the other party. Though less conspicuous in our minds, he also has rights and privileges concerning preparations for the coming event that must be recognized.

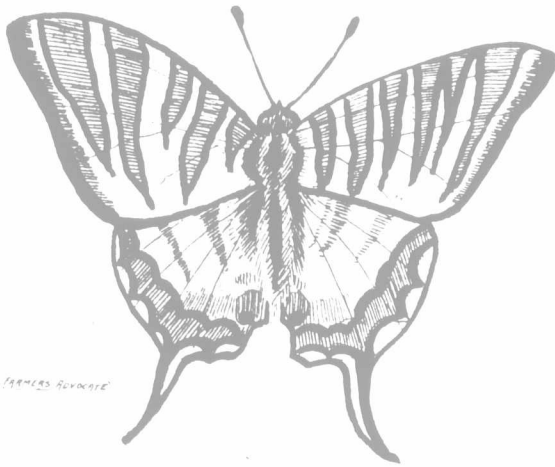


Common Swallowtail (Papilio machaon).

native of this part of the world. At the same time my heart has been gladdened by the capture of some specimens that has long been extinct on the British Isles, and that fly about in myriads over this side of the ocean.

among the guests. It is his privilege to mention the fact, and the duty of the bride to see that his wishes in this matter are observed.

The wedding ring and the license are procured by him, and when these drains upon his purse have been reckoned, also the probable cost of any journey they have contemplated, he then buys as handsome a gift as he can afford.



Scarce Swallowtail (Papilio podalirius).

You an easily-prepared mixture; but you will not have that yet.

Get a good butterfly net, made of cane, with a green muslin net. Mind and make yourself a caterpillar box out of wood, with a piece of mosquito wire let into the lid.

decked in gems that before five years have passed will see the wisdom in small beginnings. Yet such things add to her happiness on this her happiest day, and almost any sacrifice is justified.

W. D. Howells, the novelist, seldom fails, when anyone has animadverted on his corpulence, to come out with a neat retort.

When Mr. Howells was Consul at Venice a very lean, long American said to him one day, jocosely:

"If I were as fat as you I'd go and hang myself."

"Well," said Mr. Howells, "if I ever take your advice I'll use you for a rope."

Humorous.

A cynic was asked the other day if he objected to being one of the thirteen at dinner.

"I do under certain circumstances," he replied.

"And those are?"

"When there is only dinner enough for twelve."

Two Irishmen serving in an English regiment were good chums until Rooney was raised to the rank of sergeant.

One day McGrane approached Rooney, and said, "Mike—I mean sergeant—s'pose a private stepped up to a sergeant and called him a conceited monkey, what wud happen?"

"He'd be put in the yardhouse."

"He wud?"

"He wud."

"Well, now, s'pose the private on'y thought the sergeant was a conceited monkey, and didn't say a wurd about it, wud he be put in the yardhouse?"

"Ave coorse not."

"Well, thin, we'll lave it go at that."

Two artists were regarding in a gallery a print of Millais' "Chill October." One of them said:

"Sir John Millais once showed me the original of 'Chill October,' and at the same time he told me a story about it.

"He said that as he sat painting one gray afternoon among the reeds and rushes of the Tay, a voice from behind a hedge asked:

"Man, did ye ever try photography?"

"No, never," said Sir John, and he continued to paint slowly.

"It's a hantle quicker," said the voice.

"Yes, I suppose so," the painter agreed.

"Then the voice said, bitingly:

"An' it's mair like the place."

Consumption of earth as food is said to be common, not only in China, New Caledonia and New Guinea, but in the Malay Archipelago as well. The testimony of many travellers in the Orient is that the yellow races are especially addicted to the practice. In Java and Sumatra the clay used undergoes a preliminary preparation for consumption, being mixed with water, reduced to a paste, and the sand and other hard substances removed.

THREE VIEWS OF THE MATTER.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman tells an admirable story of the advice given by an Englishman, a Scotchman, and an Irishman, respectively, to a gentleman whose servant was constantly breaking articles in the household.

The Englishman, in his blunt, honest way, said to the employer, "Oh, get rid of him! dismiss him."

The Scotchman's advice was, "Stop the money out of his wages."

"But," said the master, "he breaks more than his wages amount to."

"Then," said the Irishman, "raise his wages."

Married by an Error.

Albert Sonnichsen, author of "Deep Sea Vagabonds," was recently put in a very uncomfortable situation by a typographical error in an article about him printed widely in the Western papers. Among other things the interviewer said that he found Mr. Sonnichsen "smoking fat cigars which his Filipino wife had taught him to love."

Gloves and Their Care.

The first time kid gloves are placed on the hands, they should be drawn on slowly and carefully. The fingers should be put on first and well pressed into the ends; then the remainder drawn over the back and palm very slowly and with great painstaking, then buttoned around the wrist. Nothing looks more slovenly than to see gloves flapping at the wrist; they need not button closely, but should be fastened smoothly.

Gloves will be more durable if the palm, when they are taken off, is drawn over the fingers, the fingers removed one by one, and the glove then shaped. Never roll kids, or in fact any gloves that you wish to be shapely; pull into the original form as nearly as possible, lay in tissue paper and place in a box, so that the gloves can lie full length.

To mend a slight break, catch on the underside with invisible stitches a bit of silk cloth of the same shade, then draw either side together, catching into the silk. Use fine cotton thread the exact shade of the kid for mending rents and ribs. A very bad tear can be made to look reasonably well by buttonholing each side with very fine thread, then catching the edges together.

Silk and cotton gloves are likely to stretch with wear. Turn them inside out and sew the seams over, taking them in a little, and cutting off the edges if enough has been taken in to make them in the least clumsy.

A good bit of money can be saved if one's name is placed inconspicuously on the wrist; gloves are by careless persons often left here and there, and never find the owner. If the name were on them, they would more often be restored.

Kid gloves, if wet, should be dried on the hands to retain their shape. White and light shades are best cleaned by working the gloved hands in finely-sifted corn meal, as one would in washing the hands. If badly soiled, change the meal often. Do not use benzine except to remove spots. To saturate them with benzine will remove the dressing; they look well for only a little time and soil very quickly. Finely-sifted cracker crumbs are sometimes used to clean white kids. To renovate black kids, mix a little good black ink with sweet oil, apply thoroughly with a soft flannel and dry in the sun. White gloves may be given a pretty tint by dipping them in strong coffee; a cream or light yellow by immersing them in a decoction of onion skins boiled in water, remembering to dry them on the hands.—[Claribel in Country Gentleman.

What Paint will Do.

A captain on a ferryboat tells the following story of the value of a coat of paint:

"Some years ago I owned a small sailing vessel engaged in the coast and West Indian trade. While we were lying at an East River pier taking on a cargo for the West Indies, a stranger approached, and after critically eyeing my craft, asked:

"What will you take for that boat?"

"One thousand eight hundred will buy her," I told him.

"I'll give you thirteen hundred," replied the stranger. "She is an old boat and not worth any more."

"I refused his offer, and he soon disappeared, but I made up my mind that I would spend a little money for white lead and oil, and when I was lying in port, unloading the cargo, I would have my men paint up the boat and improve her appearance. When I sailed into this port again she looked as good as new. After reaching my pier, I saw the same fellow walking about looking the craft over. Soon he approached me, and asked:

"Excuse me, sir, but how much will you sell her for?"

"You can have her for \$2,500," I told him.

"Call it \$2,300 and I'll take her," he replied, and it didn't take me long to accept the offer. I calculated I made about a thousand or \$20 worth of profit."

About Marriages.

Many and curious are the customs regarding brides.

In Switzerland the bride on her wedding day will permit no one, not even her parents, to kiss her upon the lips.

In parts of rural England the cook pours hot water over the threshold after the bridal couple have gone, in order to keep it warm for another bride.

The pretty custom of throwing the slipper originated in France. An old woman, seeing the carriage of her young king—Louis XIII.—passing on the way from church, where he had just been married, took off her shoe, and, flinging it at his coach, cried out: "'Tis all I have, Your Majesty, but may the blessing of God go with it."

A favorite wedding day in Scotland is December 31st, so that the young couple can leave their old life with the old year, and begin their married life with the new one.

The Italians permit no wedding gifts that are sharp or pointed, connected with which practice is our superstition that the gift of a knife severs friendship. One marriage custom is that of the bride, immediately after the ceremony, flinging her bouquet among her maiden friends. She who catches it is destined to be the next bride.

What to do in a Sick Room.

Open the door promptly without rattling the handle.

Walk in quietly, but do not take ostentatious care to glide in with absolute silence. Don't pause and murmur enquiries to the nurse, but go straight to the bed, and speak in a clearly audible, everyday tone to the patient.

Choose topics of interest that will entertain without being exciting, leaving a few new ideas with your invalid as food for pleasant reflection after your leave-taking, and making only a passing reference to the present malady.

Look as fresh and as pretty as the power in you lies, and thereby act as an unconscious tonic to your friend. Avoid any article of dress that jingles or rustles.

Having risen to say good-bye, go instantly without lingering over last words or pouring forth exaggerated condolences and hopes.

A growing plant with scentless blossoms is a pretty gift for an invalid. It is entertaining and lasting, and one which does not worry the nurses with its wants as much as do cut flowers.

Royal Farmers.

The Emperor of Germany is a sensible father. He wishes his six sons to have a thorough knowledge of agriculture, and by his instructions a small farm has been placed at the disposal of the boys, where, with a few of their school fellows, the young princes dig and hoe and plant, enjoying the work immensely, even though it does involve hard labor. The Kaiserin takes an equal interest in their work, and buys at market prices the products of the farm. The boys also own a large number of fowls, and two cows. How different is the life of these sturdy youths from the pampered existence of many children of privilege.—[Prairie Farmer.

Malayan Tree Dwellers.

The sakais, or tree dwellers, of the Malay Peninsula, build their houses in forked trees, a dozen feet above ground, and reach them by means of bamboo ladders, which they draw up when safely housed out of harm's way. The house itself is a rude kind of a shack, made of bamboo, and the flooring is lashed together piece by piece and bound securely to the tree limbs by rattan. These curious people are rather small and lighter in complexion than the Malays, though much uglier. They have no form of religion at all—not even idols—and written language and speak a corrupt form of Malay.

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In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets

are fruit juices in tablet form. They contain all the tonic and laxative properties of fresh fruits—and are a certain cure for Stomach, Liver and Kidney Diseases. At druggists. 50 cents a box.

Castles in the Air.

By James Ballantine.

The bonnie, bonnie bairn sits pokin' in the ase,
Glow'rin' in the fire wi' his wee round face;
Laughin' at the fuffin' lowe—what sees he there?
Ha! the young dreamer's biggin' castles in the air!

His wee chubby face, an' his tousy, curly pow,
Are laughin' and noddin' to the dancin' love,
He'll brown his rosy cheeks, and singe his sunny hair,
Glow'rin' at the imps wi' their castles in the air.

He sees muckle castles towering to the moon,
He sees little sodgers pulling them a' doun;
Warlds whomlin' up an' doun, bleezin' wi' the flare,
Losh! how he loup, as they glimmer in the air!

For a' sae sage he looks, what can the laddie ken?
He's thinkin' upon naithing, like many mighty men.
A we thing makes us think, a sma' thing makes us stare,
There are mare folks than him biggin' castles in the air.

Sic a night in winter may weel mak him cauld;
His chin upon his puffy hand will soon mak him auld;
His brow is brent sae braid, so pray that Daddy Care
Wad let the wean alane wi' his castles in the air.

He'll glower at the fire, and he'll keek at the light;
But many sparkling stars are swallowed up by night;
Aulder een than his are glamoured by a glare,
Hearts are broken—heads are turned—wi' castles in the air.

"Home."

What makes a home? Four walls of polished stone?
Or brick and mortar laid with nicest care?
Nay, prison walls are made without as fair;
Within—look not within—corruption there
With ignorance and sin defiles the air.

What makes a home? 'Twere better far to roam
Unhoused than have a part in dainty halls
Where rarest gems of art adorn the walls
If there's no hearth fire bright, or poorest poor
Who linger in the night without the door.

What makes a home? 'Tis where the weary come
And lay their burdens down, assured of rest.
'Tis where we learn to know our dearest best,
Where little children play, blessed and blest,
The wall of coarsest clay enwrap the nest.

—Fanny S. Reeder.

"Do you believe," a lady asked, "that a woman can possibly be a good husband?" "Well," was the modest reply, "I would prefer not to answer that question; but my wife ought to be able to tell you!"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

Veterinary.

CALVES HAVE COUGH

My calves have a cough. They seem to get weak and pine away. They also are short-winded. Please tell me if anything can be done. G. A. Innisfail.

Ans.—Your calves are probably affected with what is known as husk or hoose, a parasitic disease of the air passages, due to the presence of small hair-like worms in the windpipe. Various treatments have been recommended, such as inhalations (breathings-in) of sulphurous acid-gas, got by burning flowers of sulphur in a close building, in which the calves are; the operator should stay in also so as to know the time the calves can stay in without danger. Other remedies are the injection of small quantities of turpentine into the windpipe with a hypodermic syringe. Feed well, and remove from low, damp pastures.

INTESTINAL IRRITABILITY.

I have a driver that scours bad when driving, either when fed on oat sheaves or hay. What is the cause? How shall I prevent it? Ed. B. H. Wellwood.

Ans.—This trouble is usually the result of indigestion, or appears in slack-loined, washy horses. Crushed oats, or oats mixed with dry bran, should be fed. The addition of wheaten flour will be found beneficial. The following powders may be used: Bicarbonate of soda, eight ounces; powdered nux vomica, one ounce; powdered gentian root, three ounces, and powdered iron sulphate, two ounces. Divide into eight or ten powders, and give one a day. Do not allow a large amount of water before driving, and water always before feeding. If the above hints are ineffectual, give a ball as follows: Powdered opium, one dram; powdered catechu and subnitrate of bismuth, of each two drams. Made into a one-ounce ball, with flaxseed and syrup.

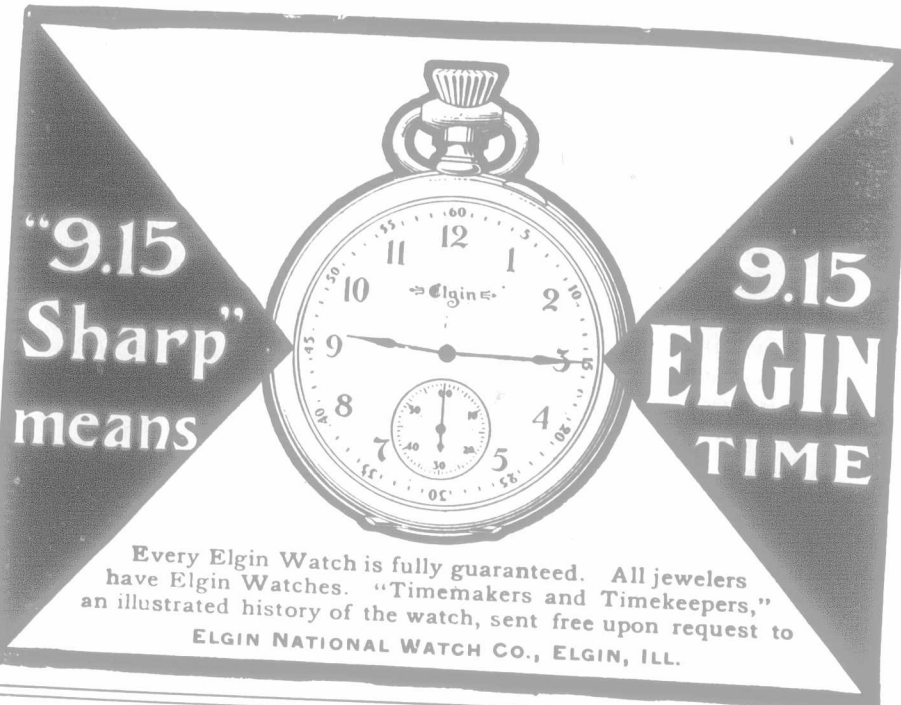
SCRATCHES (CRACKED HEELS).

A large bay horse had scratches badly last winter. When I got him in the spring his feet were muddy, and had evidently not been washed for some time. Have the scratches pretty well cured, except that there are still some scabs in the long hair on his legs. His hind legs swell when he stands in the stable, but the swelling goes down after working a little while; but he moves very stiffly in his hind quarters, the swelling goes above the hock joint. Please advise what is wrong with his quarters, and how I may remove the remains of the scratches. His general health appears to be good, and his appetite is all right. He is fed hay and oats with bran, and is turned out at night. S. C. W. Wasnana.

Ans.—The carbolyzed oxide of zinc ointment is very useful, and may be procured from a druggist. Constitutional treatment is also of value, such consisting of a physic ball (six to eight drams of aloes, depending on the size of the horse) and bran mash, solely during the physic, to be followed by two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution in the drinking water once daily for two weeks. Do not wash the affected limbs, unless very dirty, and as infrequently as possible.

"It is a great mistake, in my opinion," remarked a young married woman, "for husbands and wives to call each other by any term of endearment. It generally begins in the first part of their married life. They feel it is rather nice to say 'dear' and 'my love,' etc., in public—it emphasizes their sense of possession. Later on, habit makes them continue the epithets, but they become meaningless; they might just as well be 'Molly' or 'Billy,' as far as sentiment goes, and the simple Christian name sounds, to my way of thinking, in better form. When special names have been adopted, as is sometimes the case, they are obnoxious in the beginning, and later on become absurd.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.



Are just what every weak, nervous, run-down woman needs to make her strong and well.



They cure those feelings of smothering and sinking that come on at times, make the heart beat strong and regular, give sweet, refreshing sleep and banish headaches and nervousness. They infuse new life and energy into dispirited, health-shattered women who have come to think there is no cure for them.

They cure Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fag, Faint and Dizzy Spells, Listlessness, After Effects of La Grippe and Fever, Anæmia, General Debility and all troubles arising from a run-down system.

Price 50c. per box or 3 for \$1.25 all druggists or mailed by

THE T. MILBURN CO., LIMITED, Toronto, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS.—One cent per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 25 cents.

DEERHOUNDS. B. H. Bunny, Gleichen, Alta., has for sale a fine litter, pure bred, eligible for registration, out of imported birch Heatherbell, stud dog from Milton Park, England. He won three prizes at Birkenhead only time show n.

THE LOVELY FRASER VALLEY, British Columbia. Write for a list of farms for Vancouver.

EDMONTON. On and after September 1st, I shall have for sale a large number of thoroughbred cockerels in Black Minorcas, Black Langshans, White Langshans, and Colored Dorkings, all from stock scoring 90 to 95 points, and strong, vigorous birds. This is a good chance for any farmer who wishes to improve his fowl at very small cost. Prices from \$1 to \$5, according to quality. Also hens and pullets in Black Minorcas from \$1 up. One Cornish Indian Game, fine stock, \$8. C. de W. MacDonald.

WANTED—Agents in every town and district in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories to sell our hardy specialties for "Canada's Greatest Nurseries." Special collections of hardy fruits, shrubs and ornamentals, recommended by the Experimental Stations at Brandon and Indian Head. Seedlings for wind-breaks and hedges. Liberal terms. Pay weekly. Exclusive territory. Free outfit especially designed for Western agents. STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ont.

Advertise in the Advocate AND GET BEST RESULTS

COSSIP. In our report of Thoroughbred horses at the Winnipeg Fair, Strike a Light was credited with special prize and diploma by the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, instead of Terremont, owned by W. H. Tulloch Lee, Boissevain, Man. The latter is an animal possessed of a remarkable amount of breed character, and has already a most enviable show-yard record behind him.

CALGARY'S LIVE-STOCK SALES.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., of Calgary, have been conducting weekly sales for some time. At first many breeders were biased against them; but of late the sales are gaining in strength and popularity, and the company are now laying plans for future extensions on quite a large scale.

BULSTRODE'S BERKS.

Among the many meritorious exhibits of live-stock at the Qu'Appelle Show might be mentioned the exhibit of Mr. Bulstrode in Berkshire pigs. Particularly deserving of mention was the first-prize litter of young pigs. They were a nice, even lot of good bacon quality. Mr. Bulstrode, who won in all 11 prizes at this show, has now a considerable number for sale, and anyone desiring to secure anything in this line would do well to communicate with the gentleman named at Qu'Appelle P. O.

LARGEST IN CANADA.

Graham Dermatological Institute Has Been Established Thirteen Years.

At 502 Church St., Toronto, there has been established for nearly thirteen years the Graham Dermatological Institute, the first high-class institution of its kind in the Province. It is now the largest and one of the most progressive in the Dominion, with a clientele extending not merely over Canada alone, but over many parts of the civilized world. The management, Mrs. Moote-Scott, Miss M. B. High, and Mr. F. J. Scott, are already finding their well-appointed institute on Church St. almost too limited for their extensive business. Treatment by correspondence has become an extensive branch of the business, while the success met with in Toronto has procured the best known members of its social, judicial and religious life. Particular stress is laid upon the success of the treatment for skin diseases, such as acne and eczema, and skin blemishes, such as superfluous hairs and blackheads. The treatment is not necessarily "a make up," although such, if so desired, can be given, but is a scientific treatment for the removal of physical disfigurement and discomfort. All the latest scientific discoveries and appliances are utilized, and to the care exercised, and the success already met with, is due the fact that it is endorsed by some of the best professional and social people in the city, who are personally aware of the skill exercised and the success met with during the thirteen years of the Institute's existence. —[Toronto Daily Star.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

KEEPING POTATOES OVER WINTER.

I want to store fifty bags of potatoes next fall in a manner that the sharpest frost of winter may not affect them; but so far have been unsuccessful in hitting upon an efficient plan. My kitchen cellar is only big enough for six bags.

P. A. M. Ohlen, Assa.

Ans.—The best way to keep potatoes that are not required until springtime is to dig a pit about four feet deep and about three feet wide, and sufficiently long that the potatoes will not be required to come within a foot or six inches of the top. Then cover the top of pit with pieces of boards or poles; put on six inches of straw, and then cover with the dirt that was taken out of the pit. After the first frost has come, and the earth is frozen about six inches, haul enough straw horse manure to put on a covering from six inches to a foot, and the potatoes will be safe. The covering of manure prevents the earth freezing to any great depth, and even though the frost goes through the covering of the pit, the fact that an air space exists between the covering and the top of the potatoes prevents the potatoes from being injured. Another advantage of this system is that if it is not desired to use the potatoes until after seeding, they will be found to not have sprouted to any great extent, as the air space at the top will have prevented the warm air of springtime from having reached them. A well-drained location should be chosen for the pit.

PLANTING TREES—RASPBERRIES—SUBSOILING PRAIRIE SOIL.

1. Will maple trees transplanted in the fall grow, if taken up with a lump of earth?

2. I obtained raspberry canes from Brandon this spring; they were cut back to a foot, but they bore a few fruit; but some have not any new shoots from the bottom. Will they die, or shall I miss a year's fruit? Should I have cut them back to the ground?

3. Soil is similar to Regina, and appears the same for five feet or more. In digging for garden, would it pay to trench two feet deep, and bring lower soil to the top? This means a lot of work, but plowed gardens seem to dry out so quickly on this clay. Should I mix with manure from bottom up?

4. A short time since I saw in a coulee bank a small brown owl, about the size of an American robin. It was sitting on a badger knoll. Was an adult bird? Would it be a burrowing owl; and if so, are they not very rare in the N.-W. T.?

Assa. C. F. S.

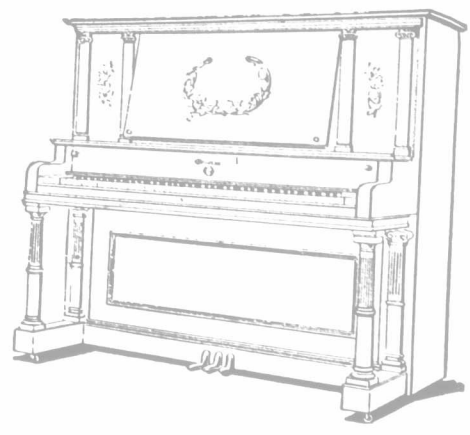
Ans.—1. Fall planting of maple trees is preferred to spring planting by some foresters. However, the consensus of opinion is in favor of the latter method. There is no reason why the trees should not do well, if properly planted in the fall.

2. Raspberry cuttings should not be allowed to fruit the first season. Being allowed to fruit has probably prevented the growth of shoots as would be desired. Upon the approach of winter bend the canes over, and cover them with straw horse manure. Next year, do not allow any of the weak cuttings to fruit.

3. It would not pay to subsoil or trench, under your conditions, by any means. Since it is moisture you need, the way to have it is to retain it by surface cultivation during summer. In your district, better summer-fallow the part intended for garden, and after crops have been sown and are growing, keep horse hoe going to produce a mulch of loose soil on top, which will prevent evaporation of the moisture in the soil, and conserve it for the plants.

4. The bird which you have seen is in all probability the little prairie owl (Speotyto hypogaea). Amusing notions of this tiny owl living in brotherly love with the prairie dogs and rattlesnakes have been published, but the bird is comparatively rare in this country.

The GOURLAY PIANO



HIGH PRICED,

BUT WORTH ITS PRICE.

THE GOURLAY PIANO is not created for what is commonly termed "the popular demand"—a demand for an instrument at a low price—a limitation which prevents the achievement of the ideal. The buyers whose demand the GOURLAY anticipates, are those who realize:

FIRST—The importance of a piano being built not only on scientific principles, but thoroughly well constructed of the best materials and with the utmost skill and care.

SECOND—That approximate perfection is only attained through the highest degree of human achievement, and that this implies a relatively high cost.

The price of the GOURLAY is based on merit alone.

But it is not prohibitive, nor is it dear, when quality is considered.

If you are interested, write for our new illustrated catalogue.

If there is no agent in your district, you can buy direct from the factory. Our new payment plan is applicable everywhere. We ship subject to approval, paying the return freight if not satisfactory. Surely the purchase of a GOURLAY is a proposition easy enough for any one. Write us anyway. We welcome correspondence.

Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St. TORONTO

THE Winnipeg Granite & Marble Co. LIMITED

CAPITAL STOCK, \$60,000.00

HEAD OFFICE: WINNIPEG, Cor. Lombard and Rorie Sts. P. O. Box 135.

BRANCH OFFICES: Portage la Prairie, Regina, Morden.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, both Marble and Granite Monuments of the latest designs and best quality. We import Granite direct from Scotland, Norway and Sweden, and quote astonishingly low prices. A call, or one of our fall catalogues of attractive designs, which are ready to be erected, will convince you that this is the place to purchase anything in the Monumental line.

Remember that we are the largest and most up-to-date firm in Western Canada, and you will make a mistake by placing your order before getting our prices.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

TRADE NOTES.

A NEW FIRM ON THE GRAIN EXCHANGE.—Donald Morrison & Co., 416 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, is the name and address of a firm that has commenced operations under the most favorable auspices. Mr. Morrison possesses a wide experience in the grain business, having been associated with leading companies in Duluth and Minneapolis during the past twenty years. He was active floor manager with the firm he resigned from to go into business for himself, and may be depended upon for an accurate knowledge of the grain market conditions at all times. His responsibility is vouched for by ample funds, and may be inquired into by reference to the Bank of Hamilton, John Leslie and James McDiarmid, all of Winnipeg. Some twenty years ago, Mr. Morrison held an important position in the Merchants' Bank here, and is well known in financial circles. His long-standing honesty and integrity is a safeguard to every shipment. Those who have grain to sell cannot do better than let him handle it. His firm is at all times willing to make reasonable advances against shipments, and account promptly for balances due. We would refer our readers to the Donald Morrison & Co.'s advertisement on another page.

\$50 TO SAN FRANCISCO AND RETURN FROM ST. PAUL OR MINNEAPOLIS.

Via Chicago Great Western Railway. Tickets on sale daily from August 15th to September 2nd. Good returning until October 15th. Write H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn., for further information.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

ITCHY COLT.

I have a colt that's always rubbing itself, and appears to be very itchy over the mane and tail and along the back. Sometimes has lumps or blotches on these parts.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The stock dips advertised in these columns are very highly recommended for the cure of such complaints.

BOG ON COLT.

Colt has thrown out a small bog in front of hind hock. How can it be reduced quickly?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Bathe it with cold water three times a day, and rub well with a solution of one tablespoonful of sal ammoniac to the pint of water.

ROUP.

What is the trouble with some young turkeys, they are from two to four weeks old, get all filled up in the crop with wind or gas, eyes sore and matter, seem to have difficulty in swallowing anything? Kindly advise what to do for them in your next issue.

J. W. Rounthwaite.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of roup, a very fatal, contagious disease of fowl, and for which it is little use attempting to do anything. Are your buildings drafty, or have you had a similar disease in your other poultry? Probably you have introduced the disease by purchase of birds from an affected flock.

INTERMITTENT LAMENESS.

Horse is seven years old and is troubled at times with lameness. This never shows up unless he is irritated or excited, and then will show up in a few minutes. The trouble is apparently in the shoulder, as the shoulder works stiffly, or as if in pain, consequently causing the toe to drag. I have an idea it must be a nervous trouble, and would like your advice as to treatment.

J. C. U.

Ans.—The following treatment may be of use: Bismuth of potash, four ounces; salicylate of soda, two ounces; nitrate of potash, four ounces. Make into sixteen powders, and give one morning and night in the feed. At noon give in the drinking water two tablespoonfuls of Fowler's solution.

SWOLLEN LEG.

Horse got suddenly very lame on one of his hind legs while in the stable. The leg rapidly swelled above the middle or hock joint. I applied a liniment made of vinegar, turpentine and egg. This treatment took out the inflammation; but the swelling has spread into the sheath and along the belly.

J. A. M. Langenburg.

Ans.—Give in feed the following powders: Iodide of potash, one ounce; nitrate of potash, five ounces. Make twelve powders, one to be given morning and night in the feed, to be followed by powdered sulphate of iron, two ounces; powdered nux vomica, two ounces; powdered gentian, four ounces. Sixteen powders to be made, and one given twice daily. A quart of oil for this horse would be of benefit between the two courses of powders.

PYÆMIA FOLLOWING CASTRATION.

I have a colt, one year old, which was castrated a little over a month ago. One week later, a large lump as big around as a saucer formed on the left hip. I had it lanced, and have kept it washed with carbolic acid solution since, and now it is almost well, but other lumps have come. One on the left side of the lower jaw, and one on flank close to thigh. Lumps seem to be full of matter as first one was.

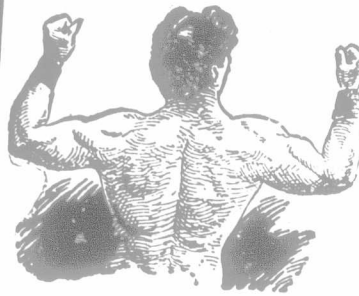
1. What is the cause?
2. Is it caused by any fault in castration?
3. Please give treatment.

Carlyle.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Your colt is affected with pyæmia, due to the introduction of germs through the castration wounds, although not necessarily the fault of the castrator. Your treatment was correct, and could be improved by the addition of a tonic to the diet, such as the following: Sulphate of iron, one ounce; gentian root (powdered), three ounces. Divided into sixteen powders, one to be given morning and night in the food. At noon give one ounce of hyposulphite of soda daily for two weeks.

FREE TRIAL
FOR 90 DAYS



Not a penny down, simply drop me a postal with your name and I will forward you at once, one of my latest Improved High-Grade Electric Belts Free. You can use it three months, then pay me if cured, and the price will be only half what others ask. If not cured, you return the Belt to me at my expense and Your Word Will Decide. I am willing to trust you entirely, knowing that I have the best and most perfect Belt ever invented, and nine men in ten always pay when cured.

I WILL TRUST YOU

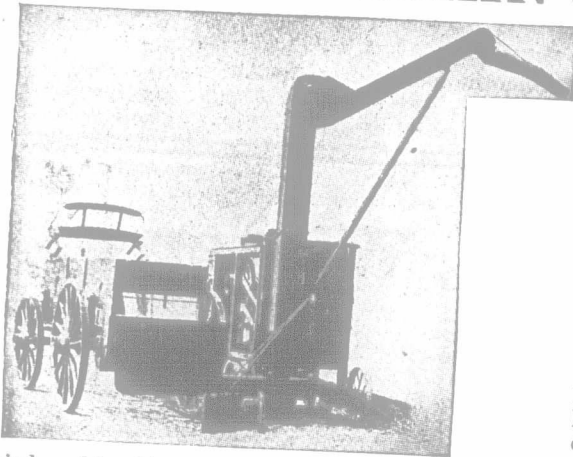
This modern Belt is the only one that generates a powerful therapeutic current of electricity without soaking the battery in vinegar as other belts do, and it is guaranteed never to burn. It is a certain and positive cure in all cases of Rheumatism, Varicocele, Dyspepsia, Losses, Weak Back, Nervousness, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Troubles and weakness brought on by abuse and excess.

I WILL GIVE FREE

to each person writing me one copy of my beautiful illustrated Medical Book, which should be read by all men and women. Drop me a postal and I will send it to you FREE in sealed wrapper. If you are weak in any way, delay no longer, but write to-day for my splendid book and Belt free. Write to-day.

DR. J. Q. MACDONALD
2362 ST. CATHERINE ST., MONTREAL, QUE.

PORTABLE GRAIN ELEVATORS



The illustration herewith shows a Portable Grain Elevator operated by a gasoline engine. This is one of the greatest inventions for handling grain for either loading granaries or for track loading. The Western Implement Mfg. Co., who are sole agents for this outfit, have sold a large number in Manitoba and the N.-W. T., and the demand is greatly increasing for them. Now Portable Grain Elevators have come to stay; they have been operated on the other side very successfully, and no up-to-date farmer

thinks of loading his grain in the old way of shovelling or carrying it in bags. Labor is scarce, for one thing, and then time is precious, as well as much as five men in the old-style way. They intend having at the Exhibition one of their H.P. and one of the gasoline outfits at both Winnipeg and Brandon. Anyone who is looking for some way of making money which can be done by economizing labor and time should not neglect calling to see them and see these machines for himself. They are giving away some very nice souvenirs and it would pay any of our friends to call and get one.

The Western Implement Mfg. Co., Ltd.
WINNIPEG.



EVERYONE KNOWS THAT
"RAPID-EASY GRINDERS"

do more work with same power than others. Hundreds who use these machines say so. It is not too soon for you to decide to get the saving and profit out of a Grinder during Fall and Winter.

"The GRINDER runs easy and grinds fast."—DAVID TAYLOR, Warsaw, Ont.
"The Grinder I purchased last year is giving good satisfaction. I have not yet changed the plates in it. It takes much power for the amount of grain it grinds."—G. H. TREFFREY, Hawtry, Ont.

PROVINCIAL AGENTS.

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Man., and Calgary, Alta.
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N.B.
Lounsbury Co., Newcastle, N.B.
Bligh & Prince, Truro, N.S.
T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster.
J. M. Clark & Co., Summerside.
A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown.
R. E. Mutch & Co., Charlottetown.

A fine Lithograph Hanger and any information you ask.

J. FLEURY'S SONS,
Aurora, Ontario, Canada.
Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Legal.

TAKING ANIMAL TO POUND.

Is it lawful for a person to put a rope or halter upon an animal and lead it to pound? Can an animal be taken to pound any other way besides driven?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—An animal may be taken to pound in any convenient way. The law has no barriers in this respect.

Miscellaneous.

CROSS-BREEDING SHEEP.

Have flock of well-bred Cotswold sheep, whose wool is slightly coarse and open; am thinking of crossing with finer-wooled breed, such as Shrops or Ox-fords. What would be a good cross?

J. C.

Ans.—Shropshires having finer wool, as a rule, and being an excellent mutton breed, should prove a good cross for both wool and mutton.

COLOR OF LIGHT BRAHMAS.

Kindly publish the color and markings of Light Brahma fowls, male and female.

Louise Bridge.

T. M.

Ans.—Light Brahma fowl are white, with black markings. They have pea-combs, red ear-lobes, short, full-spreading tails, beaks yellow, with horn-colored stripe on upper bill, yellow skin and legs, the outer sides of shanks and outer middle toes being heavily feathered. The standard weight of cock is 12 lbs.; cockerel, 10 lbs.; hen, 9½ lbs., and pullet, 8 lbs.

KILLING LICE.

Will you kindly inform me through the columns of your paper the most efficient way of exterminating lice in the chicken house?

G. J. G.

Ans.—One of the most effective agents in destroying lice in the chicken house is kerosene (coal oil). Where the lice are very troublesome, it should be applied every month to the roosts. It may also be applied with a brush to the walls, and all cracks in the poultry house. Whitewash to fill up all cracks in the walls, ceilings and floor.

HOMESTEADING.

My son entered for his homestead one year ago, and has lived with me so far. He intends to live on his own claim the coming two years. With a house, a stable, some fencing, and fifteen acres of breaking, can he fill the requirements for his homestead?

H. H. H.

Ans.—If your son's homestead is in the same or on adjoining township, and he has lived with you for one year already, two more years, if spent either with you or on the homestead itself, will entitle him to secure the patent, provided he complies with the other regulations, such as breaking twenty acres, etc.

WORKING YOUNG COLTS

Are colts eighteen months old too young to work all winter in the woods? They would be carefully handled, well cared-for and not overworked.

J. D.
Ans.—Colts are commonly broken as they are coming two years of age, but seldom are given any work to do until they have turned the second year. When worked too young, growth is arrested, and the conformation of the colt is riddled—not for the better. Their bones are too soft and the muscles not sufficiently matured until after the second year. Between the second and third year, they should only receive light work and should not be asked to do heavy drawing, as is quite common in the woods.

UTERINE DISCHARGE.

I have a cow which calved about March last, and ever since has been passing a whitish discharge, rather thick and stringy, somewhat like the uterus of an egg, apparently from the uterus. We have fed her milk to the calves thus far, but would like to send it now to the cheese factory, if it is good. The milk appears good, and the cow has a healthy appearance, and is milking well. Do you think her milk would be affected in any way by this discharge? Do you think it would affect her beef, as I think of fattening her next winter?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not think either her milk or beef will be injuriously affected by the condition described.

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Alfalfa Hat Medicine Hat.

The following from the Medicine Hat News is of interest to a large number of our readers who are engaged in stock-raising in the Territories:

"Mr. Zahnizer called at the office on Tuesday and left with us a fine sample of alfalfa grass. The grass was sown this spring as a test, and it measures two feet two inches long, and Mr. Zahnizer considers it a good sample. Alfalfa is one of the best and most nutritious fodder crops that can be cultivated. Alfalfa roots very deeply, and when once cultivated comes every year for years. Alfalfa can be cut two or three times a year. In countries where it is grown, it is considered a more valuable crop than any of the grains. Alfalfa hay is salable. Mr. Babington has had success with alfalfa at his farm. J. D. McGregor has it growing at his ranch at Prairie Island. At Maple Creek, Dixon Bros. have a good stand of alfalfa, sown 16 years ago. Next season, no doubt, more land will be seeded to alfalfa, as the growth of fodder crops is more necessary each season."

[Ed.—Alfalfa-growing in our West is in the very earliest stages of its inception. It is being demonstrated in various districts that it will grow with a fair measure of success, and even in places where it does not readily do well, it gives good results when the soil is inoculated. As its value and adaptability to Western conditions becomes better understood, and as the range area decreases, and more cultivated fodder is required, it will be largely grown and highly valued. As an all-round fodder plant, it can scarcely be equalled, whether required for the production of beef, milk or pork.]

Alberta Crop Prospects.

At the time of writing considerable harvesting is being done in the southern portion of the Territory. The straw is short, and the grain a light crop, yet considerably better than was expected two weeks ago, the intervening weather having proved favorable. In the central and northern portion of the territory barley and fall wheat is beginning to be cut, and the prospects on every hand, except where poor seed was used, indicate a heavy crop of grain, with from medium to light straw.

The recent rains have helped the grain to fill wonderfully, and in many districts the general comment is: prospects for a heavy yield were never better.

Carlyle Show.

This noted district held the annual exhibition of the agricultural society Aug. 16th, and were fortunate in both weather and attendance. The stock exhibit was one the locality need not be ashamed of, the horses especially calling for attention. The presence of pure-bred herds in the vicinity is having an excellent effect, and the standard of the live-stock is bound to improve from year to year. This section is noted also for its cereals; some excellent samples being shown, also of grasses. Poultry, while not very numerous, were good. The inside exhibits, ladies' work, art and domestic manufactures, were also a creditable exhibit.

TRADE NOTE.

WINDMILLS THAT WIN FAVOR.—As an evidence of Canadian enterprise, the Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Company have placed their windmills further north and south than any other company in existence, inasmuch as one of their celebrated air motors formed part of the equipment of the steamer Discovery, which made an expedition to the Arctic regions a few years ago, and they have been honored with an order for two of their Canadian air motors to be used as part of the outfit of the expedition of Captain Bernier for exploration at the North Pole. This goes to prove that the goods made in Canada, and especially that portion of them made by this company, have not only gained a world-wide, but world-end reputation. Besides their extensive factory in Toronto, the company are now firmly established in Manitoba and the Territories, and the large new warehouse they are building in Winnipeg is fast nearing completion. Their new advertisement on another page in this issue tells the story, and should be looked up by all who are interested, and their circular, with full particulars, applied for.

The De Laval Separators

Experiment Station, Ga., January 23, 1902.
The De Laval Separator will do all the manufacturers claim for it, and that will satisfy the most exacting.
Prof. H. J. Wing.
Send for De Laval Catalogue, "Source of Good Butter," "Be Your Own Judge."

Put the Dairy end of your farming business on a paying basis for 1904 by purchasing a De Laval Separator.

The De Laval Separator Co.

Western Canadian Offices, Stores and Shops:

248 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Montreal New York Toronto Chicago Philadelphia San Francisco

FARMERS, THRESHERS, ATTENTION!

We can supply you with

A TANK
OR REPAIRS
A STOCK
A HAYES
A MYERS } **PUMP**

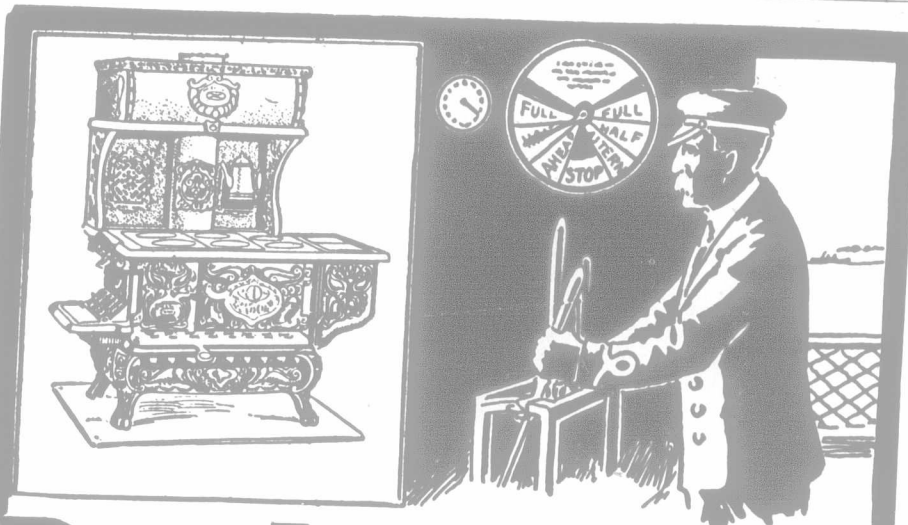
Or a Windmill Outfit at a price that will surprise you. Write at once for Catalogue and Price List. Address

Brandon Pump & Windmill Works.

H. CATER, Proprietor.

THE MANITOBA FIRE ASSURANCE CO.

Incorporated by Special Act, A. D. 1886.
HON. H. J. MACDONALD, K. C., President. J. T. GORDON, Esq., M. P. P., Vice-Pres.
H. H. BECK, Managing Director.
All classes of insurance written. Agents wanted in all unrepresented districts in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.



Pandora Range

Managed Like an Engine.

One-third of a housekeeper's life is spent in her kitchen. One-half the labor of housekeeping is at the cook stove. Your range can double or halve the cooking slavery of housekeeping. A poor range adds worry as well as work, and worry multiplies the housekeeper's care.

Get a range that reduces the work and eliminates the worry. The Pandora Range is as easily and accurately managed as an engine—it responds to the touch as quickly and certainly as the huge engine obeys the hand of the engineer.

The Pandora Range saves worry, and because worry kills, it prolongs life. Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere. Write for booklet.

McClary's

London, Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, Vancouver, St. John, N.B.

Dauphin Fair.

The 13th annual fair of the district materialized August 16th, at the noted village close to the Vermilion River. The township which surrounds the town contains a lot of fine farms with rich-looking soil and fine crops, and, as a consequence, land cannot be bought for a song. A quarter-section recently brought \$7,000. The township has no indebtedness, and last year's taxes met all claims, which is a record not many municipal divisions can show. Consequently, in such a thriving district, one looks for a successful fair, and considering the youth of the country and the society, the show was a very creditable one, the exhibit in the main building of roots, vegetables and domestic manufacturers, being especially noteworthy. This district, if the show is a criterion, cannot yet be highly praised for its live stock, except in poultry; the turkey exhibit of which was the best we have seen this year, Brandon or Winnipeg not excepted.

The association owns a beautiful property of 45 acres, on which is a good hall and grand stand, and only an indebtedness of \$1,000, situated a good half mile from the town. Under an intelligent, energetic management, this show should have a future of great usefulness. By the expenditure of a comparatively small sum, the following might be added: rings for judging the horses and cattle in, also a chute for unloading calves, sheep and swine from the wagons.

In horses, heavy draft, McKinstry's Shire horse and the Bennie and R. Gibson entries were the main winners. Messrs. Robt. Kruse, Perry, Alex. McKerchar, Alex. Paull, Marynard, Frisbie and McKillop contributed the agricultural horses. The lady riders excited some interest, the prizes going to Miss Herchmer and Miss Parsons, Dauphin.

In cattle, Shorthorns were the whole show, interest being added by the presence of those enterprising men, Bennie Bros., Castleberry, and Thos. King, York River. Bennie's herd were on the homeward journey from Portage, Brandon and Winnipeg, and won the bulk of the prizes; Durston being second in aged bulls, and heifer two years. Sheep were only fair, and the association should not offer prizes for grade males of any stock, not even in the sheep classes. Neither the sheep nor the pigs were on a par with the other exhibits. In poultry, E. B. Armstrong, M. Perry, J. Watson, F. K. Herchmer, won in B. P. Rocks; Whitmore in W. Rocks; J. J. Dunfield with Wyandottes. The winners with turkeys were E. Eagle and A. Maynard, in strong competition.

In the grain classes, Wm. Miller and Geo. Tucker won the prizes for wheat; A. McKerchar and E. B. Armstrong for oats; E. B. Armstrong and W. Miller for barley. W. J. Bougher had a fine exhibit of grain in straw, including the new cow wheat. In domestic manufactures, Mesdames Kelly, Strang, A. Maynard, J. H. Fisher, contributed the butter taking the prizes; Mesdames Whitmore, A. Maynard and Campbell being the leading winners. The exhibit of honey was not large, but good; A. McDonald and J. E. Hedderly, winning for honey in comb; A. Maynard and A. Armstrong being the leaders for extracted honey. Roots and vegetables were fine; the cauliflowers being extra. The small-fruit exhibit, although small, was choice; Wm. Rintone's exhibit of gooseberries and currants being very good. The hall exhibit was as good as we have seen anywhere this year. A farm of note on the outskirts of Dauphin is the C. N. R. Farm, which is carrying a very promising-looking crop. This farm, we are informed, while very attractive to visitors, also pays good dividends.

Merrick, Anderson & Co.

THE JEWEL TRIPLE WOOD HEATER is a large wood heater capable of heating an ordinary dwelling house. The body of this heater is so arranged that the fire has to travel seven feet six inches before reaching the outlet to the chimney. Three warm-air collars on top of stove may be connected with rooms above, and the heat thus carried to whatever point necessary. Fire-box uses 36 inch wood of large size, and keeps fire over night. Cold air is taken in at bottom of stove, whence it circulates around the interior, and feeds the register with continuous warm, fresh air. The weight of this heater is 500 pounds.

Lump Jaw



Save the animal—save your herd—cure every case of Lump Jaw. The disease is fatal in time, and it spreads. Only one way to cure it—use Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure.

Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
No trouble—rub it on. No risk—your money back if it ever fails. Used for seven years by nearly all the big stockmen. Free book tells you more.

Spavin and Ring-bone

Once hard to cure—easy now. A 45-minute treatment does it. No other method so easy—no other method sure.

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Cures even the worst cases—none too old or bad. Money back if it ever fails. Free illustrated book about Lump Jaw, Spavin, Ringbone, Splint, Bog Spavin and other stock ailments. Write for it.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
46 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.

D. FRASER & SONS
EMERSON, MAN.
Breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Southdown sheep; Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth and Poland-China pigs.



You should own an incubator—the best Incubator—the

CHATHAM INCUBATOR

There is big money in raising poultry with a Chatham Incubator. We are receiving letters every day telling of the successes it is bringing to farmers and poultry raisers all over Canada. We sell the Chatham Incubator on the best terms ever offered. We ship it to you and prepay the freight; we give you three years to pay for it in. Write for full particulars and catalogue.

THE M. CAMPBELL FANING MILL CO.
Dept. 302 Chatham, Canada 7

WANTED—Strictly fresh EGGS for high-class trade.
J. E. COSTELLO, 65 ALBERT ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

- Breeder's name, post-office address, class of stock kept, will be inserted under this heading at \$3.00 per line per year. No card to be less than two lines or exceed three lines.
- WALTER CLIFFORD**, Austin, Man., breeder of Polled Angus Cattle; 1/2 mile from station.
 - JOHN LOGAN**, M. rchison, Man. Shorthorns.
 - A. & J. MORRISON**, Glen Ross Farm, Home-wood, Man. Shorthorns and Clydesdales.
 - DAVID ALLISON**, Stronaa Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
 - F. J. COLLYER**, Welwyn Station, Assa. Aberdeen-Angus and Berkshires.
 - JAMES DUTHIE**, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.
 - THOS. WALLACE**, Red Herd Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man. Shorthorns.
 - L. V. B. MAIS**, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. Gallo-ways.
 - C. H. CROCKER & SON**, Pine Lake, Alberta. Aberdeen-Angus cattle.
 - DAMSON BROS.**, Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and Yorkshires, 1 1/2 miles from St'n.
 - JAS. TOUGH**, Lake View Farm, Edmonton, breeder of Hereford cattle.
 - W. M. DAVIDSON**, Lyonshall, breeder of pure-bred Shorthorns. Young stock of good quality for sale.
 - A. B. POTTER**, Maple Leaf Farm, Montgomery, Assa., Holsteins, Yorkshires and Berkshires.
 - J. W. MARTEN**, Gotham, Wis., U. S. A., importer and breeder of Red Polled cattle.
 - THE "GOULD FARM"**, Buxton, North Dakota, U. S. A., breeders of Red Polled cattle, the dual purpose breed of America.
 - D. HYSOP & SON**, Killarney, Man., Landazer Farm, Shorthorns and Percherons.
 - RIGBY & JOHNSTON**, Headingly, Man. Breeders of Improved Yorkshires.

TO SECURE RESULTS
Advertise in the Advocate

Don't Rub Your Clothes to Pieces.

A very practical demonstration of the value of a properly-constructed washing machine to a household was made by the 1900 Junior washer in a very centrally-located position in the manufacturers' building at the Dominion Exhibition, and was also exhibited on the Brandon fair grounds, attracting great attention. The machine turns on ball-bearings, as perfect as those of a high-grade bicycle. In operating the washer, the tub turns to right and left, about half way around each time. Being provided with a double set of oil-tempered steel springs, the motion is then reversed automatically; thus labor is reduced to a minimum, and a child can operate the machine with ease. The washing may be done while the operator sits by its side, revolving the tub by its handle. The tub is constructed of the best Virginia cedar, this wood being selected as less liable to shrinkage, and for its special lasting qualities. In place of the ordinary flat hoops, which will become loose in course of time, a steel-wire hoop is used, which is embedded in the wood and welded by electricity. The tub is the only one on the market in which the tub is detachable from the frame. This arrangement greatly facilitates handling.

In place of attaching the wringer to the tub, a rack for that purpose is provided, making it unnecessary to remove the wringer during the washing. No metal whatever comes in contact with the clothes.

The rotary principle of this washer forces the water through every fibre of the clothes, rubbing them gently at the same time. Housekeepers should be given every improvement which tends to make their work easier. A wash-tub with a woman bending over it for hours, produces more rheumatism and pneumonia than any other cause, especially when the operator, when hanging out the clothes, while in a heated condition, is compelled to expose herself to inclement weather.

Over 200,000 of these machines have been sold in the United States. They are now being introduced into the West. The "1900 Junior" will be sent on trial, free, for thirty days, freight prepaid, to any point in the West, covered by a five-years' guarantee, so that any farmer may test the machine in his own home, and if it is not in every way superior to any other machine on the market, it can be returned with no expense. Richardson Bros., 313 Donald St., Winnipeg, the general agents for Western Canada, are appointing agents throughout the country, and will be pleased to supply further information to anyone interested in this line.

Threshers' Supply Co.

Exhibits which must have interested threshermen to a marvellous degree were those made by the Threshers' Supply Co., Winnipeg, at the Dominion Exposition and the Brandon Fair. The company erected a commodious tent on the grounds at both shows, and with attractively-arranged samples showed to callers the splendid facilities they have for looking after their trade. This firm does not interfere in any way with the business of big threshing machine manufacturers, but simply looks after repairs and supplies in the same manner as several well-known United States companies of wide repute. Any of our readers who find it difficult to secure repair parts or threshing necessities at their local stores will find that this company can at all times help them out of their difficulty. Mr. E. B. Plewes, the general manager of the Threshers' Supply Co., has a wide experience, and possesses a keen business acumen. He can be depended upon to look after any and all orders in a way that will command satisfaction.

Home Visitors' Excursions.

On Sept. 6, 13, 20, 27, and October 11, the Chicago Great Western Railway will sell round-trip tickets at one fare, plus \$2.00, to points in Indiana, Ohio, and Kentucky. Good returning 30 days from date of sale. For further information write to H. L. Wyand, T. P. A., 364 Robert St., St. Paul, Minn.

STOP! Farmers, Think.

JUST ARRIVED: A SHIPMENT OF
Winners! Winners! Winners!
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

We have the CHAMPION STALLION OF AMERICA AND CANADA, 1903, and many other noted prizewinners. PRIVATE PARTIES AND SYNDICATES would do well to inspect this shipment before purchasing.

Choice Mares and Fillies always for sale.

OUR MOTTO: "NOTHING BUT THE BEST."
PRICES RIGHT. TERMS TO SUIT.

APPLY TO **J. A. S. MACMILLAN, Box 483, Brandon, Man.**
OR TO **ALEX. COLQUHOUN, Douglas, Man.**

ALEX. GALBRAITH & SON, BRANDON, MAN.

Offer a limited number of strictly

FIRST-CLASS STALLIONS

of the various breeds, from two years old and upwards, AT ONE-HALF THE ORDINARY PRICE, to make room for new importations. We are taking orders for imported registered mares. Let us know your wants early.

JAMES SMITH, Manager.

Black Leg Vaccine

PASTEUR VACCINE CO. CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Clydesdales

AYRSHIRES and POULTRY.
R. NESS & SONS,
HOWICK, QUE.

importers of Clyde, Percheron and Hackney Stallions, Ayrshire cattle, and poultry, have for sale 5 Clyde stallions, sired by Baron's Pride, Sir Everitt, and Royal Car-rick; 1 Percheron, and 1 Hackney, winners. Ayrshires, both sexes, and poultry.

Thorncliffe Clydesdales

THORNCLIFFE STOCK FARM has for sale some excellent YOUNG CLYDESDALE STALLIONS of right stamp, and a number of superior MARES from imported dams, by imported sires, and now in foal to the imported stallion "Right Forward." For prices, etc., apply to

ROBERT DAVIES
36 Toronto Street, TORONTO.

CLYDESDALES
Have for sale "Sonsie's Best," winner in two-year-old stallion section, Calgary, 1901. Activity's Prince, winner at Calgary Stallion Show, 1904. Cairngorm, 2nd-prize yearling, Calgary, etc.

HACKNEYS
Have prizewinning stallions and fillies of the famous Robin Adair strain. Also draft teams and pure-bred Shropshires.

WILL MOODIE, De Winton, Alta.

FOR SALE SHIRES
THOROUGHBREDS, saddlers, single drivers and HEAVY DRAFT TEAMS. Can supply any of the above singly or in car-horn lots. Also some choice registered Short-horn cattle.

J. W. McLAUGHLIN, HIGH RIVER, ALBERTA.

HORSES: Clydesdales bought and sold on commission.
JAMES MORRISON, - Elkhorn, Man.

"World's Fair in Comfort."

"A new and very attractive feature of World's Fair travel is now being inaugurated by the Northern Pacific Railway, whereby visitors to the fair can enjoy the comfort of a Pullman sleeping car while in St. Louis, instead of being obliged to find rooms at the crowded hotels. It is the intention to place at the disposal of parties of twenty-five or more, a modern, first-class Pullman sleeper to run from Winnipeg to St. Louis and return, giving sleeping accommodation while at the fair at a charge of \$2.00 per day for each double berth for an eighteen-day trip. This would make a very reasonable outlay, and the rate for an eighteen-day ticket being \$35.45, brings the Great Fair within the reach of all who desire to make the trip. A communication to Mr. H. Swinford, General Agent of the Northern Pacific Railway, Winnipeg, will bring complete particulars of the trip, and as the space in these cars will be limited, immediate application should be made for reservation." Yours truly,
H. SWINFORD.

Canadian Flour in Japan.

Commercial Agent MacLean, reporting to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce from Japan regarding Canadian flour, asserts that some Japanese bakers complain that they are unable to get from Canadian flour more bread per pound than from American. Others, however, say that they are able to get a trifle more, and some give the difference in favor of Canadian flour as high as 15 per cent. One good baker told Agent MacLean that the difference against Canadian flour averaged 50c. per bbl., so that he was unable to use it except for fancy baking. Were the price on a par with American, he could use it largely, whereas at present he used only the latter product. The agent also reports that Australian wheat and flour have been coming into the Japanese market lately, and as prices are put between the Canadian and American, the market to some extent has been opened for the sale of both wheat and flour from the antipodes.—[N. W. Miller.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

INDIGESTION IN A CALF.

Calf born last February seems to be getting thin, and will not go out to pasture in the heat of the day. Her coat looks hard, and on the top of her hind quarters only it is hard and caked to the touch. The calf is most of its time licking the bare ground around the house, and still she is getting salt in her skim milk most of the time. X. Y. Z. Carlyle.

Ans.—Feed some ground flaxseed to the calf, either boiled or raw, or else give oats and bran, equal parts, in quantities of about 1 1/2 to 2 pounds a day of the mixture; keep in during the heat of the day; cut some green wheat or oats; feed the milk sweet, and neither hot nor cold.

SPAVIN.

A mare, six years old, has been lame on one hind leg since about the middle of March; the first we noticed her was on hitching up after dinner after driving a distance of twelve miles; but seemed all right after driving a little piece; since that she has been a little lame on taking her out of the stable; but when we started seeding, she got worse, and got very lame before we were done, since then I have not had the harness on, but gets no better, always worse on starting out, walks on her toe. Four weeks ago, I blistered her for ringbone with Fleming's paste, but does not seem to be any better. I couldn't say for sure that there was any enlargement there, although by handling she would appear to flinch. She acts like horses I have seen with a jack-spavin, but I can't see anything wrong with the hock.

SUBSCRIBER.

Assa.—It is altogether likely that the case is one of occult (hidden) spavin. Treatment consists in reducing the inflammation by giving rest; application of very hot water, or a stream of cold water from a hose; a high-heeled shoe; blister with biniodide of mercury, two drams; powdered cantharides, two drams; lard, two ounces. If this fails to give relief, get the veterinarian to fire and blister. More details of this disease, and others incident to domestic animals, are given in "Veterinary Elements," price \$1.50, through this office.

Miscellaneous.

CLYDES AND SHIRES.

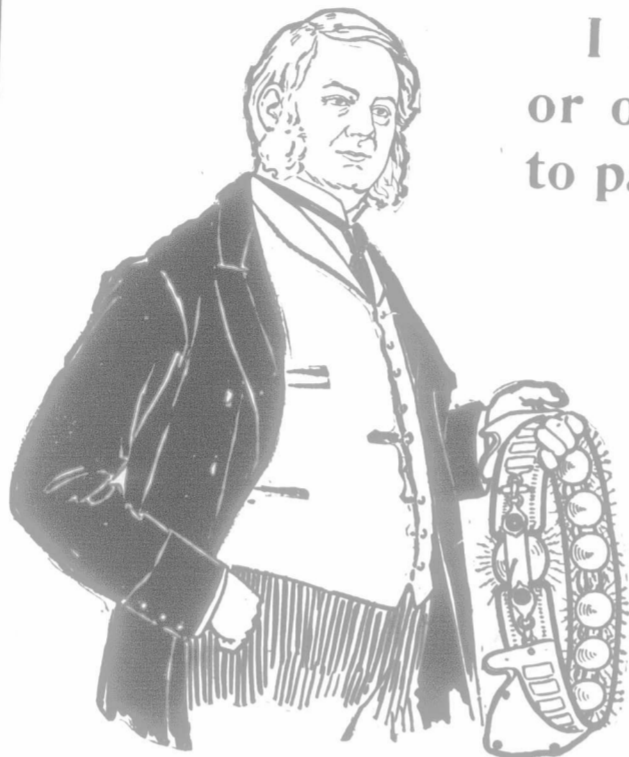
Would some reader of the "Farmer's Advocate" please inform me, through its columns, of the differential characteristics of the Clydesdale and Shire horse? Please mention conformation, disposition, action, weight, or any well-marked characteristic which will enable me to distinguish one from the other.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The different characteristics are not always easy to detect, it being in many cases hard to determine whether the animal is a Clydesdale or a Shire. Briefly, in the average class as seen in Canada, the Shire is a heavier horse; the bones of the legs are not as sharply defined as in the Clydesdale; the pasterns are more upright and shorter, and the feather is coarser, and the breed on the whole is not quite as active as the Clydesdale. Clydesdales have longer pasterns, a flintier bone, are not as weighty, and many lack middle, being especially slack in the hind ribs, and also are flat over the rib. In disposition, there is little difference, and what there is in favor of the Scotch horse. The best specimens of the two breeds are indistinguishable. We do not see the better grade of Shires in Canada or the U. S., whereas the Clydesdales imported are as good as are to be found across the water. Both breeds nick well with the native mares of the country, and it is a matter of taste and the markets' requirements which determine the breed one should keep. If one were intending to breed heavy draft geldings, the Shire of good action and quality will prove every bit as satisfactory as the Clydesdale. The Shires seen at some of the fairs in Canada cannot be considered as typical representatives of the breed; the best Shires are kept in England, the demand being keen. Show animals of the breed are very sound, due to the regulations of the Shire Horse Society of Great Britain. In the big markets, a Shire gelding is at no disadvantage, compared with his Clydesdale begotten brother.

Men Try my Cure Free!

I ask not one penny in advance or on deposit. I accept your word to pay me when cured.



I know the terrible mental torture of the nervous debility sufferer, but I also know his gratefulness when restored, and that is the basis for my free treatment until cured. Can any such sufferer come to me and be made a man among men, and then refuse to pay a few dollars for aiding him to become so? I say, no, and my wonderful success backs up my judgment. I wish that every sufferer knew that the effect of Electricity upon the weak, debilitated man is the same as rain upon the parched field in summer. He may be debilitated from varicocele, losses, impotency; may have confusion of ideas; fear to act and decide; gloomy forebodings; timid and fretful; avoid friends and company; without confidence in himself to face the slightest responsibility, and let him properly apply Electricity for but a few hours and all these symptoms vanish—giving way to glowing, soothing vigor through every weak part. A few weeks' use of this treatment banish them forever, and make strong, confident, manly men out of the puniest weaklings. For nearly 40 years I have treated and restored weak men through my world-famed invention, and am still doing so with greater success than ever. In fact, I do not expect to fail in any case of this kind, and therefore as men are more or less skeptical I will continue to give my Herculex

Dr. Sanden Electric Belt Free Until Cured

and as said not one cent is to be paid in advance or on deposit. Call or write and get the belt and use, say for 60 days, and if cured pay me price of belt only—many cases low as \$4—if not cured return the belt and the deal is ended. But I know what the belt will do, and will take the risk of my pay when you are cured. I also give my belts on same terms in Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Stomach, Kidney and Liver complaints, etc. Think of a remedy that has stood every possible test for nearly 40 years—the only one ever successfully given to sufferers on its own merits!

As the originator and founder of the electric belt system of treatment my 40 years' success is the envy of many, and my belts of course are imitated. (What good thing is not?) But my great knowledge to advise and direct my patients is mine alone, and free to all who use my belt until cure is complete.

Call or send to-day for my belt. Or if you want to look into the matter further, I have the two best little books ever written upon Electricity and its medical uses, and send them free, sealed, upon request.

Dr. C. F. Sanden, 140 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 to 6. Saturdays until 9 p. m. Largest Electric Belt Establishment in the World.

Minnedosa Ranching Co.

BREEDERS OF HEREFORD CATTLE and HEAVY DRAFT HORSES.

A car of choice young bulls for sale, from one to two years; also a few females.

J. ROSS, Manager, Medicine Hat P. O., Assa.

THE SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS.

For sale, cheap: 20 bulls singly or in car lots, good thrifty, low-down, beefy type from 7 to 20 mos. old; also some choice young cows and heifers. Our herd numbers 90 head, and have the best of breeding and individual merit. Write us before placing your order. O'NEIL BROS., Southgate, Ont. m

SCARCLIFFE FARM HEREFORDS

YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE. WRITE AT ONCE FOR PRICES. BING & WILSON, GLENELLA, MAN.

Bonnie Brae Herefords.

A number of each sex for sale, representing some of the richest blood of the noble "White-faces." Farm one and a half miles from Lacombe. OSWALD PALMER, LACOMBE, ALTA.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

LITTLE BOW Herefords

Alberta's Prizewinning Herd. Always a nice lot on hand for sale. Write for what you want to

JNO. T. PARKER, Lethbridge, Alta.

Poplar Grove HEREFORDS

Western Canada's leading herd. Young Bulls and Females for Sale.

J. E. MARPLES, DELEAU, MAN.

ROBT. SINTON Stillwater Farm, Regina.

Breeder and importer of HIGH-CLASS HEREFORDS. My cows are bred to such well-known bulls as Britisher, Dale, Perfection, Majestic and Java. Car of choice young bulls for sale.

TERRA NOVA STOOK FARM HERD OF

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

All the best families represented. Some fine young bulls and heifers for sale from both imported and home-bred cows. Prices reasonable.

S. MARTIN, Rounthwaite, Man.

SHORTHORNS AND YORKSHIRES

Prizewinning herd of Saskatoon Fair, 1903; also first honors for cow, yearling heifer, bull and heifer calves. Choice young bulls for sale, sired by Fairview Chief, an imp. Nobleman bull, out of a Topman cow. One of Brethour's select boars in service. Brood sows of A. Graham's, Winnipeg, winning strains. m GEORGE RICHARDSON, Maple Manor, Nutana P. O., Saskatoon Sta., N.-W. T.

Woodmere

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

On hand for immediate sale—a number of young bulls, and pure-bred pigs of both sexes from champion sow at Winnipeg, '01.

STEPHEN BENSON, Neepawa, C. P. R. & C. N. R.

Farm 1 mile from town. Visitors mt.

SCOTTISH SHORTHORNS.

FOR SALE.—6 Bulls, from one to two years old; a few one-year-old heifers; cows and calves. Herd Bulls:—General = 30399 = ; Lord Stanley 43 = 35731 =, and Sir Colin Campbell (Imp.) = 28878 =.

GEO. RANKIN & SONS, HAMOTA, MANITOBA.

SUNNY SLOPE SHORTHORNS

For sale: Loyalty (Imp.) 40437, also four choicely-bred Ontario bulls and ten cows and heifers. The heifers sired by Trout Creek Hero (thrice champion at Calgary). The cows have calves at foot by Loyalty (Imp.). Prices reasonable and quality right.

JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS

Maple Shades Farm—for sale: Shorthorn bull Sir Christopher, 6 years old, a fine, straight, low-down, rangy, bull. Two young bulls, 20 and 12 months old; both grand, thick-fleshed, typical Short-horns. Current prices.

J. W. HENDERSON, Lyleton, Man.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen.

Below is to be found a list of impounded, lost and stray stock in Western Canada. In addition to notices otherwise received, it includes the official list of such animals reported to the Manitoba and N.-W. T. Governments.

This department, not heretofore published in these columns, is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

IMPOUNDED.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Since July 14, 1904, bay mare, about ten years old, about 1,100 pounds weight, white stripe down forehead, hind feet and left front foot white, branded reversed C, with dot in center, on right shoulder. F. W. Adams (S. W. 8-45-16 w 3).

NUTANA, Sask.—Dark-bay horse, white star on face, left hip lower than right hip, leather halter fastened with wire on right side. G. W. Stephenson (N. W. 24-36-5 w 3).

MANOR, Assa.—Dark-bay horse, six years old, few gray hairs on forehead, weight about 1,200 pounds, branded P 7 above left stifle, small white scar on right shoulder, right hind foot white. S. McMurray (N. W. 12-8-34 w 1).

McLEAN, Assa.—Since August 3, 1904, red muley cow, about three years old. E. Bird (N. E. 34-18-16 w 2).

FORT QU'APPELLE, Assa.—Brindle milch cow, leather halter, bit and snaps on, no visible brand. Alfred Bailey (N. W. 28-22-14 w 2).

BALCARRES, Assa.—Sorrel broncho colt, two or three years old, white stripe down face, branded M on left shoulder, two white feet trimmed to hocks.

Bay broncho horse, white stripe down face, branded C L B on left shoulder, leather halter on, three white feet.

Bay broncho mare, branded diamond on right hip, leather halter on, white hind foot. John Morton (S. W. 28-21-11 w 2).

ALMA, Assa.—Bay broncho mare, three years old, no brands. F. Zoel de Gagne (24-8-7 w 2).

YELLOW GRASS, Assa.—Mouse-colored horse, black stripe down back, front feet pigeon-toed, fetlock bent out, little white on hind foot, had halter on, no brand. J. W. Johnston, poundkeeper.

ROSTHERN, Sask.—Red bull, five years old, half tail, no brand. Jacob J. Dyck (S. E. 9-43a-2 w 3).

ELLISBORO, Assa.—Black yearling heifer, white patch on stomach. John R. Garden (S. W. 5-19-9 w 2).

NEUDORF, Assa.—Sorrel mare, branded H on left shoulder, mane and tail gray. Pinto mare, branded H on left shoulder, mane and tail gray.

Buckskin mare, white spot on face, branded K on left shoulder, black mane and tail.

Dark bay mare, white face, indistinct brand, resembling inverted Q, on left shoulder.

Brown mare, white face, branded JP monogram on left shoulder, and three horizontal bars on right shoulder.

Dark brown mare, branded JP monogram on left shoulder, and three horizontal bars on left hip, two feet white.

White mare, branded JP monogram on left hip.

Brown mare, white stripe down face, branded three horizontal bars on left shoulder and JP monogram on left hip, feet white.

Brown horse, face white, branded JP monogram on left shoulder, hind feet white. John Huhning (N. E. 4-20-7 w 2).

BLENFATT, Assa.—Brown red cow, about six years old, white marks. Roan cow, muley. Light roan heifer, two years old. Yellow and white cow, aged. Gustav Hesse (S. W. 22-3-6 w 2).

LANGENBURG, Assa.—Bay mare, about six years old, about 1,200 pounds weight, branded slanting bar with two horizontal bars across, right hind foot white, left hind foot little white. Alfred Hartung (N. W. 21-21-31 w 1).

RAYMOND, Alta.—Black mare, has halter and rope on, branded F O X, with bar under, on left shoulder, has colt. Buckskin horse, zebra marks, stripe down back, fifteen years old, branded T on right shoulder.

SHORTHORNS



Stock bull, Baron Bruce, winner at Calgary, 1902. Stock of both sexes for sale from the prize-winning herd of

J. & E. BOLTON, OKOTOKS, ALTA



PINE HURST STOCK FARM.

Scotch Shorthorns

Headed by Golden Count = 3002. Calves sired by Trout Creek Hero, twice sweepstake bull at Calgary. Young stock of both sexes for sale, with grand mosey coats and thick-fleshed, low-set frames. **ROBT. PAGE, Pine Lake P. O., Alta., Red Deer Station.**

Bowness Stock Farm

STOCK BULLS AT HEAD OF HERD:

MERRY CHAMPION (Imp) 84116, bred by W. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland; got by Lovat Champion. Merry Champion won the male sweepstakes at both Calgary and Edmonton Fairs this year.

ROYAL EDWARD 46977, a Princess Royal; sire Merry Man (imp.). Royal Edward is a prizewinner and has also proved himself an excellent sire.

The Bowness herd won the championship both at Calgary and Edmonton this year. The sweepstake female at Edmonton and reserve at Calgary belongs to this herd.

25 Head of Cows and Heifers for Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write to

WM. BERESFORD, Calgary, Alta.

Livestock is the sure foundation of Agriculture

Sittyton Stock Farm.

First Prize and Diploma Herd at Regina.

SITTYTON HERO AT HEAD OF HERD

SITTYTON HERO 7-30892 won first and sweepstakes at Winnipeg as a yearling, a two-year-old and as a three-year-old; first for bull and two of his get in 1901; third at Toronto same year and second at the Pan-American, being on beaten by the \$5,000 (imp.) Lord Banff.

Young Bulls for Sale; also Cows and Heifers in Calf by Sittyton Hero.

Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Assa.

A well-bred animal can be more easily raised than a scrub.

THORSDALE STOCK FARM

140 Shorthorns in Herd.

Stock bulls, Challenge = 3462 - dam Missie (142) (imp.), and Royal Sailor = 36820 - bred by W. Watt, Ontario. **FOR SALE:** 25 young bulls and females of all ages.

JOHN S. ROBSON, MANITOU, MAN.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales. First-class young bulls for sale.

Ready for service. Choice females; highest breeding. Current prices. Clyde stallion Pilgrim for service. **ROBT. MENZIES, Shoal Lake, Man.**

SHORTHORNS

Cows of true Scottish type. A good prize-ring record made by the herd.

GEORGE LITTLE, Neepawa, Man.

Five miles from town.

Shorthorns for Sale!

Males fit for service and females of all ages. Prices reasonable considering the quality, type and breeding of the offering. **ANDREW COOK, Clanwilliam, (C. N. R. 1 mile) 10 miles from Minnedosa C. P. R.**

SHORTHORNS Ardenvale Farm.

For sale—Five young bulls, 4 heifers; grand quality. Right prices. **J. W. DRYSDALE, Neepawa, Man.**

Five miles from Arden, 6 miles from Neepawa.

SPRINGBANK STOCK FARM

Five richly-bred Shorthorn bulls for sale, about 14 months old; also some females.

S. E. ENGLISH, Warwick P. O., Alberta.

Drumrossie Shorthorns.

Drumrossie Chief = 29832 - at head of herd.

Young bulls and heifers for sale at all times. Will be pleased to show herd to visitors.

J. & W. SHARP, LAOOMBE, ALTA.

SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES.

LAKE VIEW FARM.

Young bulls for sale. All fit for service. Good quality, right prices. Animals of first-class quality bought. Yorkshires—Smooth, thrifty pigs. Ready for breeding in January.

HAMILTON & IRWIN, NEEPAWA, MANITOBA.

Breeders of and dealers in Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine.

Sunnyside Stock Farm. JAMES GIBB, Brooksedale, Ontario.

Breeder of high-class SHORTHORN CATTLE (imp.) "Brave Ythan" at head of herd.

Stock for sale.

Red-and-white spotted cow, muley, branded L plus sign on left rib, and V over inverted on left thigh.

Black horse, two or three years old, white stripe down face, branded T5, monogram, on right shoulder, left hind foot white.

Bay mare, white spot on forehead, white stripe over left nostril, branded 4, over O, on right shoulder, foal at foot.

Black filly, two years old, branded reversed RL, monogram, on left thigh.

Black filly, two years old, white on face, blotch brand on left thigh.

Black stud horse, past two years old, branded K 2 on left thigh.

Clear black filly, one year old, no brand.

White pony mare, three or four years old, branded 3 H on left shoulder.

Yellow horse pony, white spot on forehead, blotch brand on right shoulder, black mane and tail.

Mouse roan horse colt, fifteen months old, wide white stripe down face, branded C, reversed S, with quarter circle over, on right shoulder, branded 3 H on left shoulder.

White filly, one year old, branded 3 H on left shoulder.

White pony mare, branded 3 H on left shoulder.

Mouse roan mare, twelve years old, bald-faced, branded 3 H on left shoulder, 2 2 on left hip and P, over open E or bench, on left thigh.

White filly, two years old, branded 3 H on left shoulder. W. S. Johnson, poundkeeper.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Since August 8, 1904, piebald mare, weight about 900 pounds, about eight years old, branded lazy H under lazy P P on left shoulder, lazy H on left hip. E. A. Allen, poundkeeper.

CRAIK, Assa.—Dark bay gelding, blocky, weight about 1,300 pounds, indistinct brand on left thigh.

Gray gelding horse, blocky, about three years old, about 1,100 pounds weight, indistinct brand on left thigh.

Dark bay gelding horse, about 1,200 pounds weight, rope burn on off front foot, brand resembling inverted 2 2 on near shoulder. Arthur Reeder (N. W. 10-23-28 w 2).

ESTRAY.

RED DEER, Alta.—Buckskin horse, gelding, about 800 pounds weight, star on forehead, no visible brand, black mane and tail, three feet white, one foot black. David Hutchison.

SASKATOON, Sask.—Mouse-colored mare, branded R 3 on left shoulder; bay colt, rope around neck, branded two vertical bars crossed by two horizontal bars on right hip. Chas. A. Gearhart (N. W. 34-32-8 w 3).

TYVAN, Assa.—Bay mare, weight about 1,500 pounds, white stripe down forehead, white hind foot, branded P on right front and hind leg, branded lazy D on left front leg. J. R. Moore (30-12-13 w 2).

PINCHER CREEK, Alta.—Since December last, roan gelding, about fifteen years old, branded J A on left shoulder. John Herron.

GRAND COULEE, Assa.—Since the middle of June, 1904, two mare colts, one dark and the other a light bay, the latter has both hind feet white, no brands visible. H. F. Hunter (S. 4 13-17-22 w 2).

CREELMAN, Assa.—Gray mare, branded ridge-roll or horse track; gray horse, same brand; sorrel horse, branded triangle, with a hat on top; cream pony mare, branded horse track. E. B. Hunter (36-10-10 w 2).

FOAM LAKE, Assa.—Since July 25, 1904, gray mare, little lame on left leg, no brand visible. H. J. Peters (28-30-11 w 2).

WOLSELEY, Assa.—Black mare, two years old, no brand visible. H. H. Knapp (S. W. 20-53-25 w 2).

INNISFAIR, Alta.—Sorrel mare, aged, left ear split, with mange, old wire cut on left knee, no brand. J. D. Lander.

GLADYS, Alta.—Roan pony, branded inverted V, over lazy B, on left shoulder. W. W. Channell.

ASSINIBOINE RESERVE, near Sinitahuta, Assa.—Light cream mare, branded L, or half diamond, on high shoulder. Thos. W. Aspin, Indian Agent.

BATTLEFORD, Sask.—Sorrel pony, young, weight about 700 pounds, branded circle W on right thigh, white stripe down face. Kissack Bros.

(Continued on next page.)

A Woman's Headache

generally comes because of troubles peculiar to women; these troubles come from a cause simple in itself, but which Beecham's Pills will quickly remove. There are many ways in which women suffer and

A Woman's Backache

is another most serious and painful experience of many women. Thousands of women are taking Beecham's Pills periodically and find them wonderful in relieving the suffering. Every woman should acquaint herself with the good these Pills can do, as

A Woman's Suffering

can be avoided by using **BEECHAM'S PILLS**

See special instructions to women with each box. Prepared only by Thomas Beecham, U. S. Helens, England. Sold everywhere in Canada and U. S. America. In boxes, 25 cents.

MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM, 1854

Am offering a very superior lot of **Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers** as well as something VERY attractive in **Leicesters.**

Choice ewes got by imported "Stanley" and bred to imported "Winchester." Excellent type and quality. **A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

T. DOUGLAS & SONS, STRATHROY STATION & P. O., BREEDERS OF

Shorthorns and Clydesdales 85 Shorthorns to select from. Present offering 14 young bulls of splendid quality and serviceable age, and cows and heifers of all ages. Also one (imp.) stallion and two brood mares. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Spring Grove Stock Farm

SHORTHORN CATTLE & LINCOLN SHEEP.

First herd prize and sweepstake, Toronto Exhibition, 3 years in succession. Herd headed by the imported Duthie-bred bull, Roan Morning, and White Hall Rameden. Present crop of calves sired by Imp. Prince Sunbeam, 1st Toronto, 1903. High-class Shorthorns of all ages for sale. Also prizewinning Lincoln. Apply **T. E. ROBSON, ILBERTON, ONT.**

JOHN DRYDEN & SON

BREEDERS OF

CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

We offer for this season a selection from a splendid bunch of show rams, yearlings and two-year-olds. Also a select stock of imported yearlings, ewes and rams of very choice breeding. **Station and Post Office, Brooklin, Ont.**

PINE GROVE SHORTHORNS.

High-class SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and SHROPSHIRE SHEEP.

Herd won 1st prize, open to all ages, and for herd under 2 years, Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, '03, headed by imp. "Marquis of Zenda," bred by Marr; imp. "Village Champion," bred by Duthie; "Missie Champion," son of imp. "Missie 153rd," and "Clipper King," a Cruickshank Clipper. Imported and home-bred bulls and heifers for sale.

W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Ltd., Proprietors, Jos. W. BARNETT, Mgr., Rockland, Ont., Can.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

FOR MEN



Dr. KOHR'S RESTORINE

The Remedy of the New Century—the most wonderful Medicine ever discovered. It is astounding the medical world. 10,000 cases cured in one month in Paris. The National Medical Board has recommended this remedy for use in the Insane Asylums, where, as is well known, a majority of the male inmates are victims of lost vitality in its most terrible form. In Europe the remedy is endorsed by all governments and is now used as a specific in the great standing armies of both France and Germany. Stops losses in from seven to ten days so that they never return. Drains entirely cease after a few days' treatment. The skin becomes clean, the eyes bright. Headaches disappear. No more weak memory, the mind becomes bright and active. A food for brain and blood.

A PERMANENT CURE

no matter how chronic the case. Just send us to-day your name and address plainly written, and a five days' treatment of Restorine will be sent

FREE

in plain sealed package. Do not hesitate a moment. We will treat you with success and with honest confidence.

DR. KOHR MEDICINE CO., P. O. DRAWER 2341, MONTREAL.

W. B. Watt's Sons BREEDERS OF SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by Scottish Beau (Imp), Valasco 40th and Aberdeen Chief. Choice animals of all ages for sale.

Elora Station, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Salem P. O. Telephone Connection.

The BEST CATTLE and HORSES

Do you want the people to say you have the best cattle and horses in the country? You can put your stock in AI condition by giving

"St. John's Condition Powders"

The results produced by these powders will please you. Nothing better made—nothing better can be made. A test will convince you. PRICE, 25 CENTS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

The Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg, Canada Sole Proprietors.

SECURE THE BEST RESULTS BY Advertising in the Farmer's Advocate.

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

Lost, Strayed or Stolen—Cont.

EDGELEY, Assa.—Since about April 25, 1904, black mare, 14 hands high, branded JHF, monogram, on right shoulder, and EE on nigh hip; bay mare, 15 hands high, branded JHF, monogram, on nigh shoulder, branded S Q on hip, and a wrench brand on jaw, hind feet white; buckskin mare, white face, 14 1/2 hands high, branded JHF on nigh shoulder, and wrench on jaw, three white feet; sorrel horse, white stripe down face, branded JHF on shoulder. Twenty dollars reward will be paid to anyone returning the same. J. H. Fraser.

HAZELWOOD, Assa.—Chestnut mare, three years old, branded N, bar under, on left shoulder. Donald McKenzie (34-10-5 w 2).

BALCARRIES, Assa.—Since July 26, 1904, light buckskin mare, white stripe down face, dark stripe along back, fore-top trimmed, shod all around with corks, seven years old, halter on, 1,100 pounds weight, unbranded, carries head high, sore neck, very gentle. Suitable reward for information leading to recovery of above animal. George Simmons (30-20-11 w 2).

FITZMAURICE, Assa.—Small bay mare, branded square, with dot in center, on left thigh, branded 1 on left jaw, indistinct brand on left shoulder, has halter on. Five dollars reward for information leading to the recovery of the above animal. R. G. Classon.

MOOSOMIN, Assa.—Since July 10th, 1904, bay horse, six years old, about 1,400 pounds weight, white stripe down face, white hind feet, good looking horse, weak in back and sways sideways when moving, no brands. Supposed to have gone north towards Yorkton, \$10 reward for information leading to the recovery of the above animal. Thos. S. Brunskill (2-20-3 w 2).

ALVENA, Sask.—Two mares, one gray, blind in right eye, the other roan, branded S on right shoulder, branded 4 on right hip. Joseph Szubage.

HANLEY, Assa.—Since July 17, 1904, small sorrel mare, white face, right hind leg white, branded U with a bar over on left shoulder. \$5 will be paid for information leading to recovery. F. Rouleau.

YORKTON, Assa.—One large light bay gelding, small white star on forehead, leather halter. One chestnut mare, white stripe down face, hind feet white, leather halter. Ten dollars reward for information leading to recovery of same. J. M. Clark (13-27-5 w 2).

DOUKHOBOR Village of Slavankor.—Two bay horses three years old, one with white face, white on three hocks, the other white spot on forehead and white on one leg, both branded with a Doukhobor mark. Apply to Evan M. Podovinnikoff, Yorkton, Assa.

GRENFELL, Assa.—Gray broncho mare, branded H, with quarter circle over on left thigh, barb-wire scar on one front foot; also her yearling horse colt, mouse or brown color. Mare may have spring foal at foot; last seen six miles north of Grenfell. Five dollars reward offered for information leading to their recovery. J. M. Lewis.

DOUKHOBOR Village of Assiniboian.—Three mares, one dark bay, and two light bays, branded with the Doukhobor brand. Apply to Evan M. Podovinnikoff, Yorkton, Assa.

GOSSIP

CALGARY'S WINNINGS AT DOMINION FAIR.

J. A. Turner, of Calgary, brought five Clydesdales and one Hackney to the Winnipeg Fair, and with these he won, one first, three seconds, one third, one fourth and two championships.

Wm. Moodie, of De Winton, had four horses at the Fair (Clydesdales and Hackneys), and with them won three firsts, one second and two championships.

Mr. Bevan, of Calgary, took three horses with him, and won three firsts and one championship. Bevan's entries were all saddle horses, and the championship was for best saddle horse on the grounds.

Dr. Riddell, of Calgary, took down his single driver, and won first with it.

Calgary horsemen made an excellent showing at Winnipeg.

Tired, Weak and Helpless.

Health all Run Down—Was Discouraged and Discouraged—But New Hope and Strength Came with the Use of

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD.

Mrs. M. A. Clock, Meaford, Ont., writes: "Three years ago I became very much run down in health, and suffered from weak, tired feelings, indigestion and rheumatism. At times I was so badly used up that I required help to move in bed. While sick and downhearted I received Dr. Chase's Almanac, and sent for some of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

"Under this treatment I soon began to improve, and by the time I had used eleven boxes of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food I was happy to find myself strong and well again. I often think of what a lot of money I spent for medicines, which did me no good, and believe I owe my life to Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. I hope women who suffer as I did will benefit by my experience, and use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food."

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. To protect you against imitations, the portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.



30

First-class Shorthorn Heifers For Sale

9 imported heifers. 21 home-bred heifers. These heifers are Scotch, many of them in calf. Prices moderate.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

Some extra good young bulls for sale. Catalogue.

JOHN CLANX, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, CARGILL, ONTARIO.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Scotch Heifers for sale: Clippers, Miss Ramsdens, Maids, bred to imported Governor-General = 28865, and imported Proud Gift (8421). They have both breeding and individual merit.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ontario.

OAK LANE STOOK FARM.

Shorthorns Cotswolds Yorkshires and Barred Rock Fowls.

Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns. Open to take orders for N.-W. trade. Write for prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODFELLOW BROS., MACVILLE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

Importer and breeder of choice Shorthorns. Scottish Hero 156726 at the head of herd. JAS. A. CRERAR, Shakespeare, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Yorkshires

Special offering at present: Young York-shire pigs, either sex; pairs hot akin, and of right type.

A. E. HOSKIN, Cobourg, Ont., P. O. and Station.

BELL BROS., Cedar Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont.

Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Present offering: Shorthorn cows and heifers, all ages; 2 young bulls. Shropshire ewes, all ages; also a fine crop of ram lambs.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

Live Stock Disinfectant

The Sure Way to Keep Stock Healthy

is to prevent disease and insure freedom from lice and infection.

CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM DIP

has proved itself, through many years of constant use, a certain cure for mange, itch and lice.

Its use means safety for stock. There are many preparations similar in name and appearance, but CHLORO-NAPHTHOLEUM is the original and only disinfectant you can absolutely rely upon.

In use in hundreds of Government Experimental Stations, and by the most prominent stockmen.

Easy to apply: non-poisonous, and economical. Shipped concentrated.

Dealers sell it in sealed trade-marked cans. 1 gallon, \$1.50; 5 gallons, \$6.75; 10 gallons, \$12.50.

WEST DISINFECTING CO., 14 E. 59th St., NEW YORK

GOSSIP.

One of the most useful institutions of this country promises to be The Diabetic Institute, of London, established for scientific research into the origin, cause and treatment of Diabetes and the secondary symptoms: gout, rheumatism, carbuncles, etc. Hardly any disease is so little understood, and at the same time so insidious and dangerous as Diabetes, which, according to the highest modern authorities, is curable after all, when treated in time. If interested, write to the Diabetic Institute, St. Dunstan's Hill, London, E. C., for free information.

INGLESIDE HEREFORDS.

Mr. H. D. Smith, of Ingleside Stock Farm, Compton, Que., is advertising six choice young bulls, from eight to twelve months old, of this grand beef breed, and a grand lot of heifers and young cows in calf to his best bulls. The prizewinning record of the Ingleside herd of Herefords at leading shows in Canada in the last ten years is a proud one, and the character of the stock imported and bred at Ingleside and of the sires that have been used in the herd is of the highest standard. Parties requiring breeding stock of this class should see the herd, or correspond with Mr. Smith to learn particulars and prices.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Mr. William Colquhoun, Mitchell, Ont., has often crossed the Atlantic with Clydesdale horses. He sailed from Glasgow, the last of July, with a selection of six well-bred, thick, good-boned Clydesdale stallions purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkeudbright. These include City of Riches (11012), a big, strong five-year-old horse, winner of prizes and premiums in the West of Scotland, and got by the prize horse Gay City (10194); and the Haltwhistle premium horse, Laurentian (11087), a horse of great weight and substance, got by the celebrated prize horse Mains of Airds (10379), out of the noted Fifeshire prize mare, Lauristina (11087), bred at Glamis, and got by the famous breeding horse, Prince Lawrence. The other horses are got by the noted Up-to-Time, whose success as a breeding horse is proved by his successive engagements by the Marchers of Wigtown and Stirling districts; the well-known prize and breeding horse, Prince Sturdy (10112), Prince of Stone (10445), and Prince Attractive (10250). Mr. Colquhoun has always a useful big type in his eye, and these horses are well fitted to please his clients. We trust he may have good luck with them, and make many more trips across the Atlantic ferry.—[Scottish Farmer.]

LARGEST HERD OF GALLOWAY CATTLE IN THE WEST.

300 HEAD of the best strains in Scotland and America. Young bulls for sale. Address

WILLIAM E. COCHRANE, Cayley, Alberta.

HOPE FARM GALLOWAYS

FOR SALE. 15 young bulls, from 12 to 20 months old. These bulls, if sold, will be delivered free as far west as Calgary and intermediate points on main line of C. P. R. Address

T. M. CAMPBELL, MANAGER, HOPE FARM, St. Jean Baptiste P. O., Man.

RED POLLS The Dual-Purpose Cattle.

Good milkers and excellent beef type. Farm two miles from station. Write for particulars to **Harry V. Clendenning, BRADWARDINE, MAN.**

A Live-stock Market NOW ESTABLISHED at Calgary.

Commodious horse stables, cattle sheds and open corrals have been erected adjoining the C. P. R.

Scales to weigh from one to twenty animals; office buildings, hotel accommodation, and every facility for stockmen and buyers to get together.

Responsible men in charge day and night. Feed of all kinds on hand, and supplied to through shipments.

Live stock handled on commission. Regular auction sales of live stock. Next sale will be Sept., 1901, of horses; Sept., 1901, of horses.

Consign your cattle or horses to our sales. Send for circulars. Correspondence solicited.

The Alberta Stock-yards Co., Ltd.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

CHOREA IN DOG.

Collie dog was sick in the spring. He coughed, vomited, ran tears from the eyes, refused to eat, etc. He got better, but now has a twitching of the muscles and head continuously, whether awake or asleep. Is there danger of hydrophobia?

T. H. M.

Ans.—There is no danger of hydrophobia. The dog has chorea, a disease of the nervous system that frequently occurs as a sequel to distemper, from which your dog suffered in the spring. This is a very hard disease to treat, and frequently resists all attempts to alleviate the symptoms. Give him 10 grains of the bromide of potassium, night and morning. If in the course of three or four weeks you notice no improvement you may consider the case hopeless. V.

DIARRHŒA IN COW.

Cow became constipated. We gave her two doses of 1½ pounds Epsom salts each, which did not act for a week, since which time she has had diarrhœa. A lump has appeared between her jaws and another between fore legs. She does not eat much, and she grinds her teeth.

J. M.

The diarrhœa is not the effect of the doses of Epsom salts you gave her. These passed off the system without causing purgation, and the diarrhœa is of spontaneous origin, and its being so long continued indicates a serious condition. The lumps mentioned will probably disappear spontaneously. Give her ½ oz. powdered catechu, ½ oz. prepared chalk, and 3 drams powdered opium in a pint of cold water as a drench every five hours until diarrhœa ceases. Follow up with 2 drs. each of gentian, ginger and a few vomica three times daily, and gradually increase the quantity of food as her appetite improves. V.

POLL EVIL.

1. Mare got hurt by wearing poke, and it resulted in poll evil. How will I treat it?

S. M.

2. Mare has calloused lumps on the points of her shoulders.

Ans.—1. If pus has not formed, and there is simply a swelling and inflammation of the parts, apply cold, as pounded ice, or bathe long and often with cold water, until the inflammation is allayed; then blister to remove the enlargement. If pus has formed (which is probable) you must send for your veterinarian, as a surgical operation, which consists in cutting down to the bottom of all the sinuses, and probably removing some tissue, is necessary. None but a professional man can operate successfully, and it is not probable he will succeed with one operation. Two or three operations are often necessary.

2. These are fibrous tumors and must be carefully dissected out, the wounds stitched and dressed three times daily with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

V. M. K.

Ans.—You cannot avoid a scar, and usually considerable thickening of the parts from a wound of this nature in this locality. Unless directly in front of the joint it would have been wise to have had it carefully stitched, but this cannot be done now. Keep the mare in a cool, well-ventilated but darkened box stall. Give her a slight purgative, say 5 grains aloes and 2 drams ginger, feed lightly on easily digested food. Keep as quiet as possible. Keep the wound clean by washing with carbolic solution, and apply three times daily an antiseptic dressing, as a five per cent. solution of boracic acid, phenic or carbolic acid.



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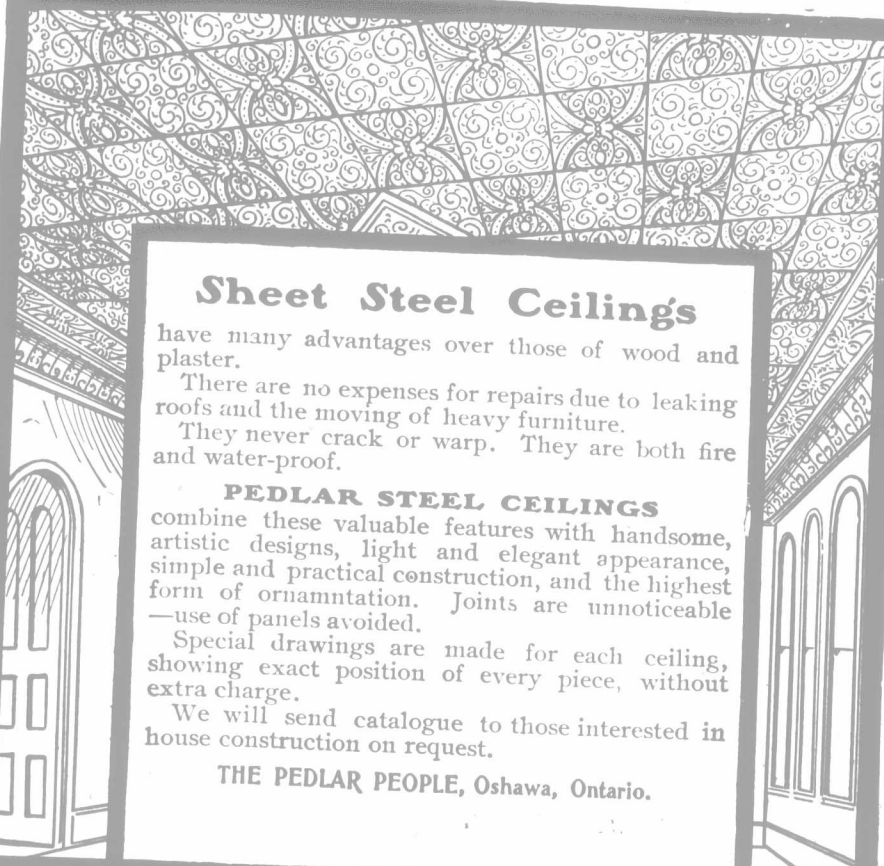
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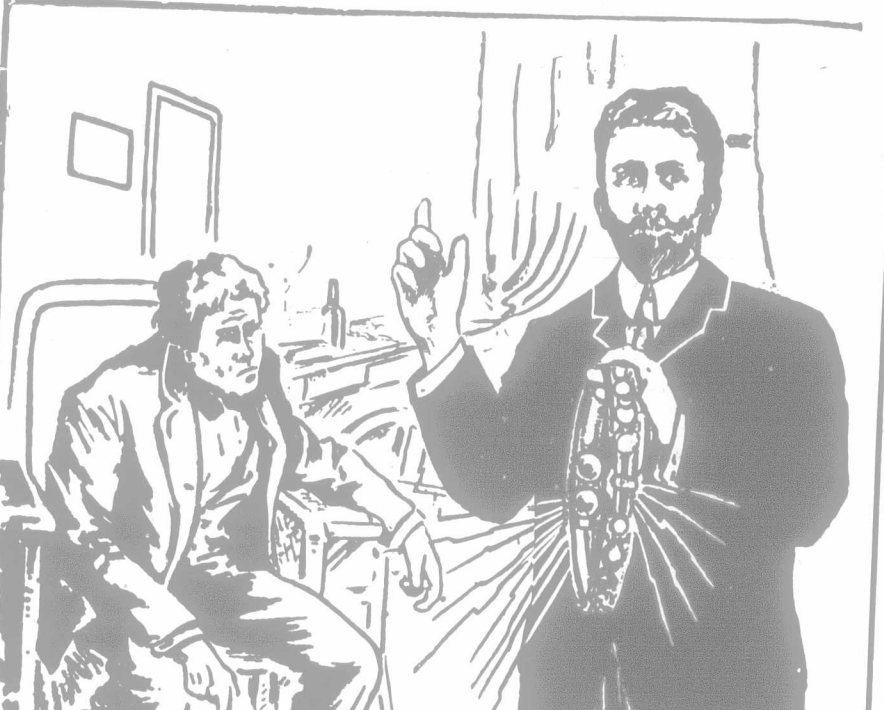
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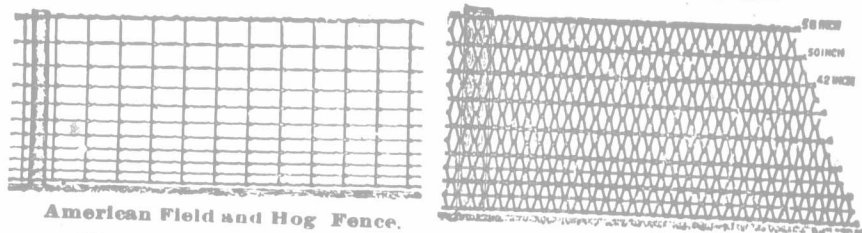
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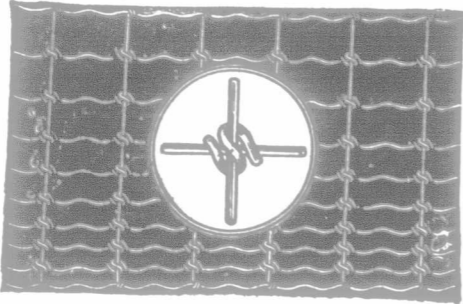
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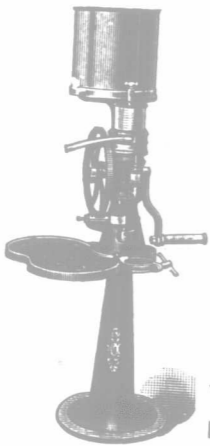
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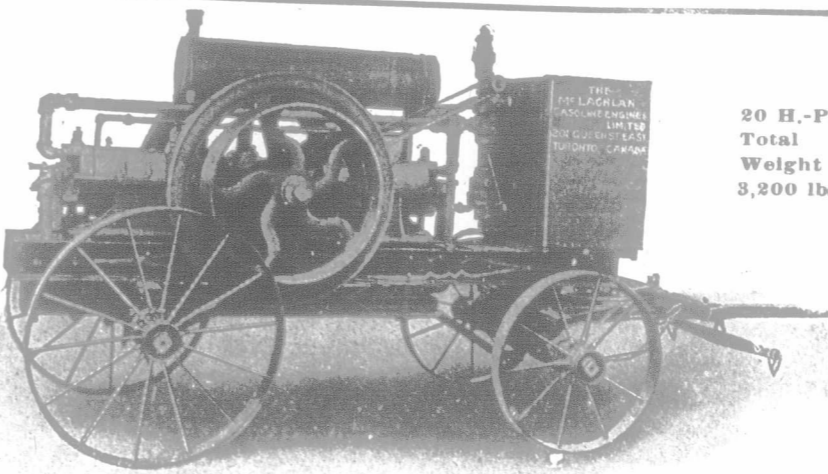
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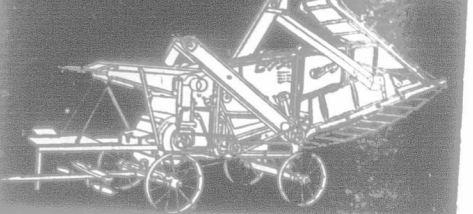
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